"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
The indications for this city and vicinity are showers, southerly winds.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,365. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, 108½; cash corn, 37⅝; cash cotton, 7 13-16.

FOREIGN.—The British Secretary of State for India, in council, has given notice that the sale of bills of exchange on Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras has been suspended for a period of not less than ten weeks. The German Emperor has reached Wurzburg after speaking on the subject of his grandfather in Coblenz. President Faure says everything passed off wonderfully well during his visit to Russia. He exchanged messages of congratulation with the Czar on landing at Dunkirk. The Mayor of Toulon was stabbed by a Corsican and may die. The Turkish Government has issued a statement intimating that Persians are behind the Armenians who make incursions over the border.—Page 7.

**Page 1.**

Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the American dentist in Paris, denies that he holds any real estate in New York for ex-Empress Eugenie.

At Malden Lane and Nassau Street yesterday Wheelman Charles Engel ran into a truck and died from his injuries three hours later.

A rowboat containing adults, a child, and a dog capsized in the Harlem River yesterday. The dog seized the sinking child by the dress and holding her up swam ashore with her.

The Citizens' Union of the Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, Queens, and Richmond formally nominated Seth Low yesterday for Mayor of the Greater New York. The Brooklyn Committee of Fifty, after an ineffectual attempt to secure delay, stood aloof and took no part in the nomination. A special messenger was dispatched last night to Northeast Harbor to explain the situation and to ask Mr. Low to accept. Machine Republicans said they would not indorse the nomination.

**Page 2.**

An elaborate Chinese banquet was given in Mott Street last night in honor of Lee Toy, Assistant Mayor of the Philadelphia Chinatown. In his after-dinner speech Lee Toy warmly indorsed the nomination of Seth Low.

At a meeting of the Lincoln Club last night Clarence W. Bowen offered a resolution indorsing Seth Low for Mayor of the Greater New York. Chairman Van Cott made a speech, and the resolution was tabled by acclamation.

**Page 3.**

Advices concerning the coal miners' strike around Hazleton, Penn., point to a prolonged struggle. The ultimatum of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company was handed to the strikers. The company declines to make any concessions, except to advance laborers from 90 cents to $1 per day. Men at the Van Wickle works, at Milnesville, have decided to accept the company's terms.

**Page 4.**

An extra session of the Hawaiian Senate has been called for Sept. 6 to ratify the annexation treaty. There is trouble in the Cabinet on account of its foreign policy toward Japan, whose attitude leaves the Government in something of a quandary.

Col. J. N. Partridge yesterday resigned the Presidency of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company and was succeeded by Director Heins. By an acquirement of the De Kalb Avenue and the Smith Street lines, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will not only have a line across the city, but will make the Nassau Company surrender some of its Coney Island traffic.

The regular work of the British Medical Association assembled in Montreal began yesterday with the reading of papers in the different sections. Among those who took part in the discussions and delivered addresses were Dr. William Osler of Baltimore, Christopher Heath, F. R. C. S., the well-known London surgeon and author; Dr. W. Watson Cheyne of London, and Dr. R. M. Bucke of London, Ontario. Many Americans present took part in the discussions and read papers.

**Page 5.**

Earl Reynolds, the bicycle skater, defeated Wheelman Charles J. Fox at Bath Beach last night in a quarter-mile race. Reynolds was allowed 20 yards' start.

The New Yorks won a close game from the Cincinnatis at the Polo Grounds yesterday. The Brooklyns again defeated the Clevelands at Eastern Park.

A human head was seen floating in East River yesterday, and the police boats sought it diligently, but unsuccessfully. The description of it indicates that it is not Guldensuppe's.

The principal event at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday was the race between Hamburg, the crack two-year-old, and Requital, two years his senior, in the Flight Stakes. Requital won, after an exciting struggle.

**Page 7.**

The tax grievances yet to be heard will keep the Greenburgh Assessors busy until Tuesday.

Calderon Carlisle, the legal adviser of the Spanish Government, has made his second report to Minister De Lome on the question of filibustering expeditions. He says the laws are sufficient in themselves to come up to the full measure of international duty which the United States required of Great Britain.

Civil Justice Stiner in the Eighth District Civil Court decided yesterday that the Casino Company, which was dispossessed from the Casino two years ago, is entitled to resume possession under the terms of its old lease on paying $16,000 within twenty days. The decision holds that Canary & Lederer, the present tenants of the Casino, must vacate on or before May 1 next.

**Page 12.**

Wheat again passed the dollar mark yesterday on demand for export. Thirty-two thousand bushels were ordered for shipment to Argentina.

Ticket brokers in this city are making no attempts to violate the new anti-scalpers law, but say that arrangements are making to test the constitutionality of the law in the courts.

The Executive and State Committees of the Liquor Dealers' Protective League met yesterday in Jersey City to complete arrangements for the annual convention, which is to be held in that city to-day.

The new lien law is in operation. In general, it is a codification of laws on the statute books, with certain amendments. It extends protection to purchasers, but does not relieve any one from liability for crime.

A question involving the relative size of the hands of Western women and Eastern men has come up before the Board of General Appraisers for decision. The case arises out of the importation of a lot of No. 8 gloves.

The new series of reduced-rate excursions from the South is attracting many dealers to the local market. The Merchants' Association, Vice President Juhring says, is growing in size and importance. There are now more than 23,000 non-resident and about 900 resident members.

The Police Commissioners yesterday, in the absence of Commissioner Parker, who arrived at the meeting late, adopted an amendment to the civil service rules for the approval of the State Board. The amendment provides for the exemption from examination of the Captain or Inspector the board decides to appoint Chief. Next year's budget exceeds $7,000,000.

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### The New Minnesota State House.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 1.—After several weeks' consideration the new Capitol Commissioners have awarded the contract for the superstructure of the new Minnesota State House to the Butler-Ryan Company of St. Paul for $696,000, deciding on St. Cloud granite for the basement and Georgia marble for the rest of the superstructure, excepting the dome.

## BROWN LOYAL TO ANDREWS

### University Corporation Decides to Ask Him to Withdraw His Resignation.

### LETTER FROM RICHARD OLNEY

**Congressman Walker of Massachusetts Speaks in Regard to the Resignation—Col. Goddard Elected Chancellor and A. B. Chase Treasurer.**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 1.—The corporation of Brown University voted to-day after a long meeting to request President Andrews that he withdraw his resignation as President of the institution. The request was embodied in a resolution containing the following letter:

"To the President of Brown University:

"The Corporation of Brown University has this day received with the greatest regret your resignation as President. It most earnestly desires that you will withdraw it. It conceives that it was written without full knowledge of the position of the corporation. With the earnest hope that a statement by it bearing the formal sanction and approval of the governing body of the university as a whole, may bring us again into hearty accord, the corporation desires to assure you that it in no way sought the severance of our official relations, which, so far as it knows, have been most cordial from the time of your acceptance of the Presidency of the university.

"The only vote and only expression hitherto made by the corporation bearing upon the question at issue was at the last June meeting, and consisted of the appointment of a committee to confer with you as to the interests of the university. The extent of authority thus given its committee was that of conference, which it fully believes you would unhesitatingly admit was a legitimate and friendly exercise of its privilege, relating, in the terms of the vote, to the 'interests of the university,' which you and the corporation have closely at heart.

"It is perfectly true that the vote in question was occasioned by the differing views entertained on the one hand by you and on the other hand by most and probably all of the members of the corporation as to the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States, so far at least as affecting the interests of the university, and the fear that your views with reference to it, publicly known or expressed, might, perhaps, in some degree, be assumed to be representative and not merely individual.

"It was not in our minds to prescribe the path in which you should tread, or to administer to you any official rebuke or to restrain your freedom of opinion or 'reasonable liberty of utterance,' but simply to intimate that it would be hte part of wisdom for you to take a less active part in debating partisan discussions and apply your energies more exclusively to the affairs of the college.

"Having as it believes, removed the misapprehensions that your individual views on this question represent those of the corporation and the university for which misapprehension you are not responsible, and which it knows you too would seek to dispel, the corporation, affirming its rightful authority to conserve the interests of the university at all times by every honorable means, and especially desiring to avoid, in the conduct of the university, the imputation even of the consideration of party questions, or of the dominance of any class, but that in the language of its charter—

"'In this liberal and catholic institution all members whereof shall enjoy full, free, absolute, and uninterrupted liberty of conscience,' which includes freedom of thought and expression, it cannot feel that the divergence of views upon the 'silver question' and of its effects upon the university between you and the members of the corporation is an adequate cause of separation between us, for the corporation is profoundly appreciative of the great services you have rendered to the university and of your great sacrifice and love for it. It therefore renews its assurances of highest respect for you and expresses the confident hope that you will withdraw your resignation."

The vote on the subject was practically unanimous, and was taken after speeches had been made by nearly every member of th corporation. The Hon. Joseph H. Walker advocated the action in the following words:

"The Committee of Conference report that they regard the paper they presented to President Andrews as a private paper presented as a basis of a private interview between the corporation and its President. I understand that the appointment of the committee of three was decided upon rather than any written communication be made to President Andrews in order that our action should not take an official aspect that might be misunderstood rather than a friendly conference on matters of grave import to the university.

"Every care was taken at the meeting of June 17 to so frame our action as to avoid anything that should in any way embarrass President Andrews before the corporation, before the alumni, or before the general public.

"I gave no information whatever to any person of the action of the corporation or any hint of it, except these over my own signature, except one interview that was thoroughly misreported."

A letter was received by the corporation from Dr. Andrews, explaining his views on the silver question and stating the position he had taken with reference to the request of the committee that was appointed last June to confer with him. This letter was presented previous to the general discussion.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Dr. Andrews, but he retired a few moments later, and the Rev. Dr. Alvah Hovey of Newton Theological School took the chair.

The early part of the session was taken up mainly by routine business, among the matters which came up being the presentation of a letter from ex-Secretary of State Richard Olney addressed to the Faculty and bearing upon the controversy between the corporation and President Andrews. The letter is as follows:

"Boston, Mass., Aug. 5, 1897.

"Profs. Benjamin F. Clarke, J. Franklin Jameson, Henry B. Gardner, and others:

"Gentlemen: I thank you heartily for a pamphlet copy of a letter bearing your signatures and entitled 'An open letter addressed to the corporation of Brown University by members of the Faculty of that institution.' Nothing could be better in matter or manner. It presents the grave issues raised by the unfortunate action of the corporation with singular lucidity and logical force, and deals with them in a temper and spirit which are every way admirable.

"As you may know, I do not agree with what I understand to be Dr. Andrews's views respecting the free coinage of silver. I strongly deprecate the action of the corporation, indeed, upon the precise ground that nothing could be better calculated to give currency and weight to those views—just as nothing would give a greater impetus to the cause of tariff reform than an attempt by the authorities of Harvard College to discipline President Eliot for his well known sentiments respecting 'freer trade.'

"The true objection, however, to the course pursued toward Dr. Andrews by the corporation of Brown University is its implied inculcation of the doctrine that an institution of learning should, above all things, get rich, and, therefore, should square its teachings and limit the utterances of its Faculty by the interests and sentiments of those who, for the time being, are the rich men of the community. The demoralizing and degrading character of this doctrine your letter fully exposes, and thereby entitles you to the gratitude not only of American citizens generally, but of all well wishers to Brown University in particular. I remain, with great respect, yours very truly, RICHARD OLNEY."

In addition to this matter, the now famous protest of twenty-five members of the Faculty of Brown and a number of petitions, including one from the heads of the leading educational institutions in the country, asking for the retention of President Andrews, were also presented and considered.

These proceedings occupied the time until after 1:30 o'clock, when adjournment for luncheon was taken. President Andrews withdrew from the meeting just before 1 o'clock.

Luncheon was served in University Hall, and the session was resumed shortly after 2 o'clock. At the close of the first session the following elections were announced:

Chancellor—Col. William Goddard; Treasurer—A. B. Chace.

The meeting reopened at 2:30 o'clock, and the consideration of Dr. Andrews's resignation was taken up.

## ALLEGED NOBLE SWINDLER.

**San Francisco Police Arrest a Man Who Says He Is Sir Harry Westwood Cooper, M. D.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—In the person of Sir Harry Westwood Cooper, M. D., now confined in the city prison, Chief of Police Lees believes that he has behind the bars one of the most notorious bank swindlers who ever operated in this or any other country, despite the fact he is under thirty years of age. He was arrested at the Langham Hotel, and a dispatch of inquiry as to Cooper was sent to the Bankers' Protective Association, and there came back the reply that he was a noted swindler and was wanted by the association for fraudulent work done in the East.

Soon after Cooper's arrest his room at the Langham was searched by the detectives, and in his trunk were found a lot of certified checks and drafts which the police believe to be bogus. Cooper claimed that he was a nephew to the late Sir Astley Cooper, surgeon to Queen Victoria, who, he said, had died six months before, and that he had come into Sir Astley's title and succeeded to his vast estate in Australia with a present value of $60,000.

Having created the desired impression by his talk of titles, estates and possessions, the police say that Cooper began his fraudulent work, and they assert that before he was caught he had succeeded in victimizing a number of people.

It was one or two days ago that Cooper, for this purpose, is claimed, of assuring John P. Gallagher, the proprietor of the Langham, of his unstinted financial resources, gave into Gallagher's hands a draft on a Chicago bank for $85,000. This draft is now in the possession of the police and they confidently assert that they will prove it to be worthless.

The Toronto police are said to be looking for Sir Harry Cooper.

The alleged swindler appeared in Mulmur Township last February as the escort of Miss Nellie Atkinson, who was returning to recuperate after a long illness in Toronto.

He was known to her and at William Hall's boarding-house at 37 Simcoe Street, Toronto, as Dr. Henry Westwood Cooper, where he had lived with his wife and her young brother since their arrival from Australia last December. Cooper said he had practiced medicine in Australia for about a year and a half, and held papers which purported to be diplomas from one of the London (England) medical colleges.

His wife went to the village of Stanton in April and is there at present. She says she was a Miss Bertha Young of Brisbane, Australia, where Cooper married her a couple of years ago. Cooper followed his wife to Stanton and boarded at the home of Thomas Campaign, where he became a great favorite. He paid especial court to Miss Campaign, eighteen years of age, whom he persuaded to marry him, saying that the woman who passed as Mrs. Cooper was not married to him.

He told Miss Campaign's parents that she was suffering from a dangerous throat disease, and offered to take her to Toronto for treatment. This was assented to. On the 17th of May last, in company with a member of the Campaign family, Cooper went to Shelbourne and procured a marriage license and borrowed a sum of money from a friend of the family. He took the girl to Toronto, but remained there only a short time.

## FEATHERS FLY IN LYNBROOK.

**Dazzling Success of William Turner Causes the Formation of a Syndicate and a Social Revolution.**

LYNBROOK, L. I., Sept. 1.—The country village is traditionally the hatching place of genius in which greatness incubates until it suddenly bursts forth to brighten and dazzle the world and roost upon the towering pinnacle of the Temple of Fame. William Turner of Lynbrook is not unknown to the world. His reputation has extended even beyond Fire Island, where he caused the plumes of the boastful champion chicken-picker of that place to droop in the ignominy of crushing defeat, but Lynbrook is determined that his merits shall gain international recognition. A local syndicate is being organized to back Turner and issue claims for him as champion chicken-picker of the earth.

He gives public exhibitions in chicken-picking, which are crowded by the élite of Lynbrook, proud to admire his genius, glorying in his achievements, stirred to the depths of their souls by his wondrous skill. He is not a mechanical performer—a mere follower of time-worn traditions. While thoroughly grounded in the science of his art, he depends largely on the inspiration of the moment. At the bidding of his fingers, feathers fly in swift and dazzling showers or fall slowly and gently as snowflakes descending in the silence and stillness of a quiet Winter night. He executes dreams, nocturns, rhapsodies, solemn harmonies, and dashing staccatoes. At his last demonstration, although he modestly announced that he was out of practice, he reduced a large hen to the altogether in 12-5 seconds from the time of first immersion in hot water. The fowl could not have been more completely plucked in a bucket shop.

The challenge is to be issued for a match for $1,000, open to all the world. Everybody who can pick chickens is invited to deposit forfeit money and meet the Lynbrook champion on neutral ground.

His success, however, has brought some disadvantages, because i has fired the population with the desire of emulation, and the supply of chickens is fast becoming exhausted. Chicken-picking against time has become a fad. Children who are good are promised a fledgling to pick on Saturday. If fowls can be obtained, all the invitations for evening gatherings during the coming Winter will bear the word "feathers" in the lower left-hand corner.

The few remaining elderly hens which have survived many seasons because of their reputations as conscientious setters and faithful mothers, and the roosters which have secured immunity by their toughness are now remaining in the highest trees they can find and looking down apprehensively at every sound.

## THIRTEEN PERSONS POISONED.

**Insane Girl at Metropolis Throws Poison into a Well.**

PADUCAH, Ky., Sept. 1.—Thirteen persons, members of the family and hired help of Henry Miller, a farmer near Metropolis, Ill., were poisoned yesterday, and three are dead. It is thought at least eight of the others will die.

A hired girl, who is insane, threw a package of poison into the well. She has been arrested and admits her crime.

## MAY ISSUE WHOLESALE PARDON.

**Illegally Hired Out Georgia Convicts to be Released by Governor.**

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 1.—Gov. Atkinson has intimated that if the county authorities do not take immediate steps to release the illegally hired-out convicts he will cut the Gordian knot by a wholesale pardon.

It is the duty of the Grand Juries of the different counties to act in this matter, but as they have failed to do so for years, the only alternative left is for the Governor to use his pardoning power.

It is hoped that the threat of such action will force the Grand Juries to do their duty and relieve the Governor from an unpleasant predicament.

**W. E. Underhill's Narrow Escape.**

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 1.—William E. Underhill, Vice Consul of the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen, had a narrow escape from death this afternoon. He was out driving with his family and the horse becoming frightened backed the carriage down a steep embankment into a creek. The carriage was overturned and the horse fell on it. Mr. Underhill was kicked by the horse just below the left temple and received an ugly gash. He was also badly bruised about the body and face.

Amateur photographers will find every requisite at Rockwood's, 1,440 Broadway, near 40th.—Adv.

## THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE

### Mediators Disappointed by the Ultimatum of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company.

### FOR A PROLONGED STRUGGLE

**Concession Denied to Laborers, Except to Give Them an Advance from 90 Cents to $1 a Day—Van Wickle Men at Milnesville Accept Terms.**

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 1.—The strike situation at Audenried to-night indicates a prolonged struggle. Acting President Warren and Manager Lawall of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company this evening handed to Alexander McMullen, Chairman of the strikers' committee, their ultimatum.

There is nothing encouraging in it, and it is a big surprise as well as a disappointment to those who have been acting as mediators. The company declines to make any concession, except to advance laborers from 90 cents to $1 per day. It declines to discuss the company-store question or to consider the removal of Superintendent Jones.

The letter was explained to the men at a mass meeting and the greatest excitement followed. On the vote to accept the proposition to go to work on the basis offered, the result was unanimously in favor of continuing the strike indefinitely.

The Van Wickle officials were more successful at Milnesville this evening. The men there decided to accept the terms, which grant them an advance in wages to equal the average of the region. It is an immediate concession.

The Coleraine workmen for the same company declined to accept. Whether the latter will prevent the Milnesville men from working to-morrow remains to be seen. Altogether, the situation is serious, and the morrow is looked to with no little apprehension.

## 800 MEN AT DES MOINES GO OUT.

**Miners Decide at a Meeting to Stand by the Demand for $1 a Ton.**

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 1.—The threatened miners' strike in this district culminated to-day, and all miners except about 200 employed in Christy Flint Valley and Des Moines Coal and Mining Companies went out, following the lead of the Carbondale miners of several days ago.

It was decided by a meeting held to-day to stand by the demand for $1 a ton. A conference committee was appointed to confer with the operators. About 800 men are out.

The present price is 75 and 80 cents, and the operators may grant 80, with the possibility of going to 90 cents. The Des Moines district is known among the miners as Polk County, but the strike may affect the official Des Moines district, taking in Adair, Boone, Dallas, Green, Guthrie, Marion, Polk, Storey, and Webster Counties.

**Assistance for Striking Miners.**

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 1.—The Central Labor Council of this city, composed of the representatives of all the labor unions in this vicinity, has adopted a resolution approving the course of the St. Louis labor conference in setting aside the earnings of labor on Sept. 3 for the assistance of the striking miners.

**Work On in the Jellico District.**

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 1.—Miners are at work in the Jellico district to-day, notwithstanding the operators and leaders of the miners have been unable to arrive at any agreement. Several men are digging in the mines of the East Tennessee Company, and operators are now confident that by next week all of the fifteen mines in the Jellico district will be in operation.

**Three Strike Leaders Arrested.**

DUBOIS, Penn., Sept. 1.—Three of the strike leaders, who by intimidation and threats of violence, prevented the Adrian miners from working Monday, were arrested to-day by Sheriff Burns, and are now in the Brookville jail. Further arrests will follow. The three men arrested were armed with revolvers and knives.

## CANDIDATES AT ANNAPOLIS.

**W. C. Bundy, the Colored Appointee from Cincinnati, Arrives to Take the Necessary Examinations.**

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 1.—Candidates for the Naval Academy reported to-day to the number of 85. This is within seven of the number who, according to the information of the Secretary of the academy, have received appointments entitling them to try the present examinations.

The examinations to-morrow will be in English studies, and on Friday the subjects will be arithmetic and algebra. Those candidates who fail in one or more subjects will be allowed a re-examination, and as soon as any candidate passes mentally, he is entitled to take the physical examination. This, met successfully, constitutes the candidate a naval cadet.

Among the earliest to report to-day was W. C. Bundy, the colored candidate from Cincinnati, whose appointment has caused considerable comment. No unusual incident attended his enrollment. He went to the Academy in company with a young colored man of the town, who showed him the proper place. Nothing whatever was said to him by any of the other candidates. John Smith of Chicago, another colored candidate, the notice of whose appointment has been received at the Academy, has not yet appeared.

Bundy is regarded as having an excellent chance of passing the mental examination, and, as he is a well-built youth, it appears that he should not fail on the physical. It is thought by many, however, that this will prove the means by which Bundy will be kept out of the navy, as it is very easy to find some flaw in almost any one's constitution.

Bundy expects to be successful, but declines to discuss any phase of the life he will enter. The candidates from the State of New York who reported to-day were Langford Moore, Twelfth District; E. B. Enfer, Sixth District; Frank P. Blair, Second District; Sidney M. Henry, Twenty-third District, and George G. Gray, Twelfth District.

**Charge Against an Insurance Man.**

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Abram W. Deyo, former Superintendent of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, with an office here and his principal office in Jersey City, was arrested here last night charged with grand larceny. He waived examination, was held for the next Grand Jury, and was released on bail. It is alleged that he kept the money on a death claim of $135 of Chris Kernan of Port Ewen, which he collected, although Kernan was not dead. It is also alleged that he collected hundreds of dollars in this manner in other cases, the discovery of which caused his discharge from the company.

**Egg Harbor City Man Found Dead.**

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Sept. 1.—Ernest Peckham, an aged business man of this place, did not appear to-day, and his house was broken into to ascertain what was the matter with him. He was found dead in a pool of blood. Coroner Senft took charge. An autopsy will be held, but it is believed he died from a hemorrhage.

**Trenton Blacksmith Commits Suicide.**

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 1.—William H. Meyers, a well-known blacksmith, committed suicide here to-day by taking laudanum. He was distressed over financial matters and was despondent. He leaves a family of seven in almost destitute circumstances.

## DR. EVANS'S HOME-COMING

### He Denies that He Holds New York Realty for the ex-Empress Eugenie.

### ALL THE PROPERTY HIS OWN

**The American Dentist in Paris Says His Errand to Philadelphia Is Solely to Bury the Body of His Wife.**

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—Since the arrival here from Paris last Monday of Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the dentist, with the body of his wife, an old rumor, although a rather interesting one, has again been current.

It is to the effect that some twenty years ago, when the French Empire fell and Louis Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie were compelled to flee for their lives, a large sum of money was placed in Dr. Evans's hands by the imperial pair in order that he might invest it for them in American property. The rumor goes on to say that this money was used to purchase real estate in New York City, a portion of which is the block bounded by the Boulevard, West End Avenue, and Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth Streets.

It is now said that, in pursuance of a request of the ex-Empress, the doctor will dispose of the property which stands in his name for Eugénie, before his return.

When Dr. Edward Crane, editor of The American Register, Paris, owned by Dr. Evans, and a lifelong friend of the latter, was seen at the Evans homestead, 4011 Spruce Street, last night and told about the rumor, he characterized it as absurd. "You may say," he said, "on the authority of Dr. Evans himself, that there is absolutely no foundation for the rumor. When the Empire fell, in 1871, people said that Dr. Evans had invested money in America for the Emperor, but, for political reasons, the property was kept in the doctor's name. The rumor was denied then, and it has been denied often during the past twenty-five years. Whatever property in New York City or elsewhere, is held in Dr. Evans's name is owned by him and no one else. Nor does he own any property on Riverside Drive, New York, which the New York papers have been crediting to him.

"Another thing equally absurd," he continued, "is the story that he will sell his property."

Before Dr. Crane had ceased speaking Dr. Evans came to the door.

"I suppose Dr. Crane, my friend, has told you all about the matter, but I would like you to deny the rumor, for there is no truth in it. Ex-Empress Eugenie and I have been friends from almost childhood. I knew her well and esteem her highly, but to my knowledge she does not possess any property in New York or elsewhere in this country—not a sou—and what property in America or abroad is in my name I own. I did not come here to dispose of my property. I came on a very different mission. I shall probably spend a few weeks looking after my interests and seeing old friends once more, and then go back to Europe."

Mrs. Evans's body now rests in the family vault by the side of the doctor's parents. The funeral left the old home at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and proceeded to St. Mary's Church, where services were held, the Rev. Dr. Yarnall, the rector, and the old pastor of Dr. Evans and his wife, being in charge, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Hills, curate, and the Rev. Dr. Morrison of Sunbury, Penn., who was formerly the pastor of Dr. and Mrs. Evans in Paris.

## HAD BLANK MONEY ORDERS.

**Man Arrested for Attempting to Defraud a Merchant, Having Filled Out the Paper.**

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 1.—A man giving the name of John E. Ford and claiming to be from Ohio was arrested here last night after he had passed an alleged fraudulent money order on William T. Mearns, a Market Street merchant, in payment for a hat. To-day he was turned over to the Federal authorities.

In Ford's possession was found a set of rubber stamps like those used in the Post Office for filling out money orders. The order that was passed on Mearns was dated Belmore, Ohio, and a number of other blank money orders were found on him. Ford, it is said, has confessed that he was a member of a gang that had been operating with these money orders throughout the country.

The authorities learned to-night that the Post Office at Belmore, Ohio, was robbed of a book containing $30,000 in blank money orders and it is supposed that the members of the gang filled out these orders and worked them off in various cities. Secret Service detectives from Washington are at work on the case. It is said that another arrest of the leading member of the gang has been made, but the authorities refuse to tell who he is or where he was arrested.

## MONUMENT FINISHED, HE DIED.

**Death of I. Z. Deck, Manager of Marble Works in Easton, Penn.**

READING, Penn., Sept. 1.—Isaac Z. Deck, manager of the Easton Marble Company, Easton, Penn., died suddenly at his home after completing a monument for his own grave. He had been working on it for a long time whenever he had a few hours to spare from his regular work, and two hours after he had finished and expressed satisfaction with the monument he was stricken with heart disease and was a corpse.

## OVER 300 JAPANESE DROWNED.

**Floods Destroyed Thousands of Houses in the Mikado's Empire.**

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 1.—By floods in a prefecture of Japan, over 100 houses were destroyed and five or six lives lost in the Nishima district. All bridges on the Oshima Railway in Higashi Kubiki district were broken down by floods, and the roads also damaged in many places.

Over forty houses and twenty go-downs were swept away by water, and twenty-four lives lost in the village of Matsugaski, Sado district. By the swelling of the Agano River, 1,300 houses in Sanjo Machi and 700 houses in the village of Ichinikido were submerged. At Izimukais one shrine, two go-downs, four temples, and half a score of dwellings were crushed by landslides from the mountains, and five lives lost and ten persons severely wounded. A dispatch from Maootsu says that the houses flooded numbered 1,600, and the killed and wounded 300, while 900 persons were saved from drowning.

**Forty-Ton Flywheel Burst.**

CINCINNATI, Sept. 1.—A special to The Commercial-Tribune from Portsmouth, Ohio, says: "A forty-ton flywheel at Burgess Steel and Iron Works was burst by a forty-eight-hundred-pound ingot slipping a roll. The mill was crowded with workmen, including day and night crews. John Murphy was hurled thirty feet and badly bruised. The roof was riddled. Beams two feet square were cut in two like straws. The mill was set on fire, but the flames were soon extinguished, and the furnace was destroyed. The loss cannot be estimated, but will close the mill until a new flywheel is secured. How the great crowd in the mill escaped is a mystery."

**Long Island Railroad.**

After Sept. 6, Trains "109," Shelter Island and Hampton's Express, and "110" will be run only on Fridays, Sept. 10, 17, and 24. Train "220," leaving Greenport at 9:00 P. M. Sundays, will also be run on Monday, Sept. 6.—Adv.

## SULTAN A BRAVE DOG.

**He Saved the Life of Little Mina Schumacher in a Capsize on Harlem River.**

"Sultan," the big Newfoundland dog of Mrs. Abbie Schumacher of Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, saved a child's life yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Schumacher took her thirteen-year-old daughter Mina with her for a row on the Harlem River. James Harrison and his son William, the jockey, were at the oars. They were about to pull away from the shore when "Sultan" bounded up to the side of the boat and with a series of barks and caudal gesticulations intimated that he wanted to go also. Mina coaxed her mother into allowing the dog to join the party.

At the new ship canal at Spuyten Duyvil the boat capsized. Young Harrison could swim. Mrs. Schumacher clung to the overturned boat, and Harrison struggled to keep his father from drowning. Mina went under and drifted away with the current. Old Sultan went after her, and, seizing her dress between his teeth, held her head above the water and swam for shore. When young Harrison had safely cared for the elder people he swam after the dog and child, but Sultan growled between his teeth as he clung to the child. The faithful beast safely landed his charge, and repaid her for her influence in getting him into the boat.

Mrs. Schumacher says that she would rather lose her home than the dog.

## RAN OVER A KEG OF BEER.

**Passengers on a New Jersey Train Thought a Life Was Lost.**

CARLSTADT, N. J., Sept. 1.—As Conductor James Blauvelt's train on the New Jersey and New York Railroad was on its way from Jersey City last night, and when near this place, the passengers in the forward cars were suddenly startled by a jolting which clearly indicated that the train had run over something on the track.

It was generally supposed by the passengers that some one had been killed, and some of the women passengers became almost hysterical. The train did not stop at Carlstadt, but when the first stop, Hasbrouck Heights, was reached, an investigation was made, and it was found that instead of a human life being sacrificed, the train had run over a keg of beer, which had probably fallen from a brewery truck while crossing the track.

## KILLED BY A COLLISION.

**Wheelman Charles Engel Ran into a Truck on Nassau Street.**

Charles Engel, a nineteen-year-old clerk, who lived at 171 East One Hundred and Second Street, died in the Hudson Street Hospital last evening, three hours after his admission. He had been riding his wheel down the Nassau Street hill near Maiden Lane, and had been in collision with a truck, the driver of which, Michael Hart of 387 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, was afterward arrested.

Hart said that it was not until he was at the intersection of Maiden Lane and Nassau Street that he saw Engel coming down the hill. Engel tried to put his wheel through between the truck wheel and the curb, and then came the collision. Engel's shoulder and skull were fractured.

## STEAM YACHT'S BOILER BURST.

**Five of a Party Severely Burned on Lake Champlain.**

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The boiler of the yacht Winona, owned by Del Halloway of Lansingburg, burst about noon to-day opposite Fort Ticonderoga on Lake Champlain. There was a party of twelve persons on board consisting of B. O. Brewster, his wife, and son, of Troy, N. Y.; J. C. Debaun and wife, Mrs. Sarah Amstead, Miss Libbie O. Sullivan, Miss Lizzie Hicks, Miss Libbie Rourke, Mr. Halloway and wife, and Mrs. Henry Young, all of Troy and Lansingburg.

J. C. Debaun and wife, Miss Libbie O. Sullivan, Mr. Halloway, and Herbert Brewster were severely burned, Mr. Halloway being hurled over forty feet into the lake. Through the heroic efforts of Mr. Brewster, the party were kept safe until help reached them. They were taken to the hotel at Fort Ticonderoga, where medical aid was rendered.

The physicians pronounced the party able to be moved to Troy. Mr. Brewster immediately made arrangements for a special sleeping car to take them to Troy to-night.

**It Was Not Dr. R. Colburn.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—In a dispatch sent out on Aug. 30 and published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, Dr. R. Colburn was spoken of by mistake as a sub-Postmaster who had been accused of defrauding the Government by means of false money orders. The person accused is Dr. Frederick S. Coburn, and Dr. Colburn, who is a man of unstained reputation, had no connection whatever with the case.

**New York Bicyclist Injured.**

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Miss Wolff and Miss Corson of New York City were coasting down a mountain into Wurtsborough to-day when Miss Wolff lost control of her wheel. The hill is a mile long, with a sharp curve half way down at the railway station at Wurtsborough. Miss Wolff steered her wheel safely until the curve was reached, when she plunged into a telegraph pole with great force and pitched into a bank and received serious internal injuries.

**Part of Boston's Subway Opened.**

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—Part of the subway, the city's new underground thoroughfare for street cars, was opened to public traffic at 6 o'clock this morning. There was no unusual demonstration. The sections which will be operated for the present are those under the common and public garden, about three-quarters of a mile in length. The other sections are not completed and will probably not be opened until next Spring.

**Japan and the Sealing Question.**

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 1.—Japanese papers state that the Commissioner to be sent by Japan to the Washington sealing conference this Fall will be instructed to side with the United States as to remedial measures for the preservation of seals and seal otters.

## THE WEATHER.

*The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.*

A trough of low pressure extends from Kansas to Assiniboin. Showers have occurred in this trough, in the lake regions, and the South Atlantic States. The pressure is high off the Atlantic and North Pacific coasts and north of Lake Superior. The temperature has fallen in the lake regions, the middle slope, and remained stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | —Weather Bureau— 1896. | 1897. | TIMES. 1897. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 60 | 64 | 65 |
| 6 A. M. | 55 | 63 | 66 |
| 9 A. M. | 58 | 69 | 70 |
| 12 M. | 62 | 76 | 78 |
| 4 P. M. | 66 | 76 | 78 |
| 6 P. M. | 65 | 74 | 77 |
| 9 P. M. | 62 | 70 | 76 |
| 12 P. M. | 66 | 70 | 73 |

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau, is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Printing House Square | 72½ |
| Weather Bureau | 70 |
| Corresponding date 1896 | 61 |
| Corresponding date for last twenty years | 70 |

The maximum temperature yesterday was 78 degrees at 3:40 P. M., and the minimum was 62 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 71 degrees and at 8 P. M. 77 degrees.

## SETH LOW NOMINATED

### Citizens' Union of Four Boroughs Names Him for Mayor of Greater New York.

### MACHINE REPUBLICANS SAY THEY WILL NOT INDORSE HIM.

**Brooklyn's Committee of Fifty Takes No Part in the Nomination—Special Messenger Sent to Mr. Low Explaining the Situation and Asking His Acceptance—Mr. Low Will Talk Later.**

Seth Low was yesterday nominated for Mayor of the Greater New York by the Citizens' Union of the Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, Queens, and Richmond. The representatives of the Borough of Broo

emblematic of harmony and good will. One of the conferrees jokingly declared the piece must have been sent from the Republican anti-Tammany conference, but it was found that it was the gift of "A True Republican."

Shortly after the adjournment of the nominating conference the Executive Committee of the New York Citizens' Union met.

Those present were John C. Clark, James B. Reynolds, Edward D. Page, Edward A. Drake, Henry R. Kunhardt, James Loeb, George Tombleson, John Frankenheimer, Thomas Clegg, Charles C. Nadal, John B. Pine, James W. Pryor, Joseph Larocque, Henry White, Richard Watson Gilder, and Charles T. Barney.

A letter to be sent to Mr. Low was drafted, containing a report of the strength which his candidacy had developed, and detailing the result of the Union's enrollment. The report informed Mr. Low that the total number of signatures to the Citizens' Union's declaration of non-partisan principles was 25,320 and the number of voters who had signed the petitions advocating his nomination on a platform containing these principles was 102,583, or a total of 127,903. The Executive Committee also decided that as soon as Mr. Low has received the notification of and accepted the nomination, ratification meetings should be held simultaneously in the five boroughs of Greater New York. It was suggested that Mayor William L. Strong be asked to preside over the Manhattan meeting.

## MR. LOW HEARS THE NEWS.

### He Will Wait for the Official Notification Before He Talks to the Public.

NORTHEAST HARBOR, Me., Sept. 1.—Seth Low, the Citizens' Union candidate for Mayor of Greater New York, was seen tonight at his cottage at Northeast Harbor. He had of course heard the news of his nomination unofficially, but would reply to no questions asked him as to his decision to accept or decline the nomination.

He said that he had as yet received no formal communication from the convention. He understood that John C. Clark would reach here to-morrow with the official nomination. After he had seen him it would be time enough to talk, although he said he would reply to the conference before speaking to the public.

Mr. Low was beset by newspaper men tonight, but to one and all he had the same reply: "I can tell you nothing, gentlemen!" He was exceedingly gracious to all, and chatted interestingly about his life here at Northeast. Mr. Low will remain here until about the middle of the month, as is his custom.

## ANTI-TAMMANY CONFERENCE.

### Mr. Quigg Declines to Say What if Any Decision Was Reached in Regard to Mr. Low.

The Republican anti-Tammany Conference Committees met at the Astor House yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. Those participating in the conference were: L. E. Quigg, Chairman of the Republican County Committee; Frederick S. Gibbs, Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, and Gen. C. H. T. Collis, representing the Republican organization; Gen. Wager Swayne, representing the Republican organization of the City and County of New York; Ernest Harvier and William N. Loew, the Independence Hall Democracy; Henry D. Purroy and John B. Shea, the Home Rule Democracy, and Hiram R. Steele, Henry W. Maxwell and Alexander E. Orr, the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty.

After a two-hours' discussion of the situation this resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That in the judgment of this conference the nominating conventions of all organizations opposed to Tammany Hall ought to be held on the same day, so that ready conference on all questions may be assured, and Sept. 28 being the earliest day on which, under the constitution of the Republican County Committee of the City and County of New York, the Republican City Convention can lawfully be assembled, it is hereby recommended to all organizations opposed to Tammany Hall that they hold their nominating conventions on that day."

The conference was held in Parlor L, behind closed and guarded doors. Before proceeding with the discussion the committees received from the Brooklyn conferrees a report of the meeting of the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty which was held on Tuesday evening and at which the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That while this committee firmly believes in the doctrine now imbedded in our State Constitution, that National or State politics have nothing to do with municipal affairs, and while it warmly commends the zealous support of this doctrine by the Citizens' Union of New York, and while it greatly rejoices in the large enrollment of citizens in favor of the nomination of Seth Low for Mayor of the Greater New York, which the Citizens' Union has secured, nevertheless this committee deems that it can best and most effectively promote Seth Low's nomination, to which it is unalterably pledged, by continuing its efforts for the harmonious action of all organizations opposed to Tammany.

"We, therefore, continue the Committee of Conference."

At noon Mr. Orr and Mr. Maxwell left the conference to convey to the Conference Committees of the Citizens' Union, that about to take action in regard to the nomination of Seth Low, a similar report. At 1 o'clock the anti-Tammany conference adjourned. None of the conferrees would divulge the results of the meeting. Chairman Quigg, however, made this statement:

"The same representatives of the same organizations as were participants in the conference that was held at the Manhattan Hotel last Monday night assembled here to-day. Officially the Republican organization was represented by the Chairman of the Provisional City Conference Committee; the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty by Judge Steele; the Independence Hall Democracy by Mr. Loew; the Republican organization of the City and County of New York by Gen. Swayne, and the Home Rule Democracy by Henry D. Purroy.

"The Brooklyn men—Mr. Steele, Mr. Orr, and Mr. Maxwell—stated the result of their meeting Tuesday night, and presented the resolution which was then adopted by them. As Mr. Orr and Mr. Maxwell are also delegated to the Citizens' Union, they withdrew from this conference to appear before the Citizens' Union to present a similar report. Before withdrawing they authorized Judge Steele to vote for the Aug. 30 resolution of the resolution which this conference passed.

"There is nothing further to be said in regard to the proceedings, except that the situation has been freely and fully discussed. Beyond this I decided to make no statement. The conference has adjourned subject to the call of the Chair."

"Were Mr. Orr and Mr. Maxwell delegated by the conference to take any message to the Citizens' Union?" Mr. Quigg was asked.

"They were not."

"Did the conference decide to accept Mr. Low as the nominee, provided his nomination should be made by the Citizens conjointly with the organizations here represented?"

"I decline to answer that question," said Mr. Quigg.

## FOR A STRAIGHT PARTY TICKET.

### Machine Republicans, It Is Said, Will Not Indorse Mr. Low.

After the Astor House conference adjourned Chairman Quigg went to 49 Broadway, where he met Senator Platt and Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff. At this time the news that the Citizens' Union's committees had nominated Mr. Low was nearly an hour old, and the Republican leaders discussed the definite turn which political affairs had at last taken. They then went to the Savarin, and at luncheon thoroughly canvassed the situation. The report from this conference was that Senator Platt and his lieutenants decided no longer to consider Seth Low as a possible Republican nominee, and that they will now direct their efforts toward preventing his indorsement by the Republican City Convention.

The report also was that even should Mr. Low decline to give an unqualified acceptance to the Citizens' Union's offer of nomination the Republican machine would still refuse to nominate him. Senator Platt and his friends, the report was, have definitely determined to nominate a straight party ticket, regardless of the hope which conservative Republicans hold out that fusion may yet be accomplished. Neither Senator Platt, Mr. Quigg, nor the Lieutenant Governor would discuss Mr. Low's nomination. A statement will, however, be issued within a few days, defining the machine position.

In regard to the third-ticket proposition which Senator Platt has assented to, Frederick S. Gibbs said: "The Citizens' Union, in refusing to join with other organizations, evidently desires to go it alone. The wish probably will be gratified, so far as the Republican Party is concerned. I will never vote to have Mr. Low's nomination indorsed by the Republican City Convention."

## BLAINE CLUB INDORSES LOW.

### Fourth Assembly District Republicans Adopt Resolutions.

The James G. Blaine Club of the Fourth Assembly District held a meeting Tuesday night at their club rooms, 213 East Broadway. Resolutions condemning the recent Republican enrollment were passed. The following indorsement was given to the candidacy of Seth Low:

"Whereas, The sentiment of the great majority of the Republicans of this district is in favor of the nomination of a candidate for Mayor whose past is a guarantee that if elected he will act independently, fearlessly, and faithfully; and

"Whereas, A man of this calibre has been found in the person of the Hon. Seth Low, whose very name is a guarantee for honesty and ability;

"Be it resolved by the James G. Blaine Club of the Fourth Assembly District that we condemn the methods employed to make this a pure 'anti-Low' district, and that we call upon the coming Republican Convention to nominate or indorse Seth Low for Mayor of Greater New York."

## OPINIONS OF MANY MEN.

### Members of the Different Factions Express Their Views on the Nomination of Mr. Low.

Opinions as to the policy of the Citizens' Union in nominating Mr. Low at this time differ but slightly. The Citizens' Union members are satisfied with the action they took and express their belief that the nomination will crystallize popular sentiment in favor of their candidate. Chairman Reynolds of the Executive Committee announced that he "understands" Mr. Low will accept. Machine Republicans believe the nomination a mistake. One man expressed an opinion that Mr. Low would not remain on the ticket until election day, and that if he did he would be beaten.

The leaders of the independent movement in Brooklyn received the news of the nomination with varying sentiments. All agreed that no effort would be spared by their organization to push his candidacy and to secure his indorsement by the Republican Convention. Only one of those seen, Alexander E. Orr, expressed strong approval of the course taken.

Following are some expressions of opinion:

**JAMES B. REYNOLDS.**

**Citizens' Union Chairman "Understands" Mr. Low Will Accept.**

"It was an absolute nomination—not a proposal to nominate," said Chairman James B. Reynolds, after Mr. Low had been nominated yesterday.

"Will Mr. Low accept, in your opinion?" Mr. Reynolds was asked.

"It is my understanding that he will."

"Do you get that impression from Mr. Low himself?"

Mr. Reynolds smiled and said: "It is my understanding that Mr. Low will accept."

"Was there any opposition on the part of the conferrees to his nomination at this time?"

"None whatever, the meeting was most harmonious. The action was taken unanimously."

"Do you believe the Republicans will indorse the nomination?"

"I cannot say. I know positively that Republicans generally desire his nomination. Perhaps Mr. Platt and Mr. Quigg will try to prevent it."

"Do you think they will be able to do so?"

"I cannot say. It depends upon their control of the Republican organization."

"Why were not candidates for Controller and President of the Council also nominated?"

"That subject has been very widely discussed by the members of the Union. It was thought best that the Mayoralty candidate should first be named and the nomination of the others laid aside for the present. It was thought that the candidate for Mayor should be left at liberty to make such suggestions as he may see fit as to his associates upon the ticket. It was also thought that the other candidates would prefer to see first who was to be nominated for Mayor. Very careful attention was given to this matter, and we believe the decision to place the candidate for Mayor in nomination prior to the selection of the others was wise."

"It has been suggested that the nominations were left open so that they might be filled by the Republicans."

"I assure you," said Mr. Reynolds, "that no thought was given to that matter whatever."

**MORRIS TEKULSKY.**

**Ex-President of Liquor Dealers' Association Says Low Can't Win.**

Morris Tekulsky was found standing in front of his saloon in Oak Street. When asked how he regarded the nomination of Mr. Low, he chewed his cigar meditatively and answered:

"Don't regard it at all."

"You do not think he will be a strong candidate?"

"Don't think he'll be any candidate. Don't believe he'll be before the people on election day. If he is, he will be beat. The Democrats are bound to win this time, no matter who is put up. But this Low business, I believe, is all a cold, stale bluff, and it won't go. I look to see Mr. Low decline to be a candidate. He's a very nice, good man, but he will see he can't win."

"But suppose the Citizens' Union and the Republicans unite solidly for him?"

"Can't win; couldn't win with anybody, and Mr. Low is one of the weakest men they could put up. Why? Why, because he's a mugwump, and the people are tired of mugwumps and mugwumpery and a reformer, and this town has had its dose of reform. The people want a straight man—somebody who belongs to one party or another and sticks to it."

"Will the nomination have any effect in guiding the action of the Democrats?"

"Of course it will. It will develop the weak and strong points of the opposition, and the Democrats will be guided by that."

"Who are they likely to nominate?"

"I don't know. I'd like to see Tammany Hall put up Elbridge T. Gerry. He's good enough for me or anybody. But Tammany will win with any good man, on local issues, of course. Home rule is issue enough."

**Mayor Strong.**

Mayor Strong said: "I do not care to say anything. I think you had better wait until we hear from Mr. Low."

**Sheriff Tamsen.**

Sheriff Tamsen said: "If Mr. Low is indorsed by the Republicans he will have a good fighting chance. If not, it will be an entirely different thing. The Citizens' Union should not have nominated without consulting with the Republicans. The Republican Party is a powerful organization, and is entitled to consideration."

**Edwin Einstein.**

Edwin Einstein, one of Mayor Strong's Dock Commissioners, and who was the Republican candidate for Mayor in 1892, said: "The nomination of Mr. Low in this way is ridiculous, foolish, and stupid. I believe the Republican vote in this county is 120,000, and why a body of men who may or who may not know anything about politics, who may or may not be working in the interest of the city or in their own interest, should dictate to so great a party without seeking its advice or its assistance is beyond my understanding. I think the action a great mistake. I believe no man is better fitted to be Mayor than Mr. Low, but this is not the way to bring it about. The principles of a great party must also be considered."

**Gen. C. H. T. Collis.**

Gen. C. H. T. Collis of the regular Republican organization, and one of those who conferred with the anti-Tammany organizations, said: "I am not at all distressed over this situation. I expected that Mr. Low would be nominated to-day. I do not think the action of to-day has helped Mr. Low's candidacy, but he may cure that by his answer to the letter notifying him of his nomination. The action of the Brooklyn conferrees may also assist the situation. Something will come out of all this that will sweep the city in November.

**James F. McCartney.**

James F. McCartney, the Tammany Hall leader in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, said: "The Citizens' Union has made a good nomination, for Low is a good man. Now, the duty of Tammany Hall is to get a man equally good, and the duty of the members of the organizations is to do all in their power to elect him and beat Mr. Low. It is too early in the game to do much talking."

**Wilbur F. Wakeman.**

United States Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman said: "It looks like a third ticket."

**John F. McIntyre.**

Ex-Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre said: "I don't think Mr. Platt will submit to the humiliation of accepting Mr. Low as the Republican candidate."

**Charles L. Guy.**

Senator Charles L. Guy, who is one of Henry D. Purroy's most prominent leaders, said: "I am very glad that Mr. Low has been nominated. He is pre-eminently the man for this situation. Our organization was one of the first to come out for him. He will be indorsed, in my judgment, by the Republicans and he will be elected. Speaking for myself, I am for Mr. Low whether he is indorsed or not. These bickerings are incidental to all campaigns, and I believe the Republicans will consider it the best politics to yield to the popular demand for Mr. Low's nomination.

**John C. Sheehan.**

John C. Sheehan, leader of Tammany Hall, was asked what he thought of the nomination of Mr. Low and of its effects on the political situation generally. He thought for nearly a minute, and then said:

"There is nothing that I care to say about that."

"Do you believe Mr. Low will be indorsed by the Republicans?"

"I am not in a position to state what the Republicans may do. You know I am not in their confidence." Mr. Sheehan smiled and reiterated that he had really nothing to say.

**William L. Brown.**

Col. William L. Brown said: "I think Mr. Low's nomination means that Senator Platt will not submit to the humiliation of having a nomination forced upon him, and that there will be three tickets in the field. Mr. Sheehan believes the Republicans will finally accept Mr. Low."

**Henry D. Purroy.**

Henry D. Purroy said: "I am sorry, but cannot discuss the matter, as a resolution was adopted at the conference appointing Mr. Quigg speaker, and whereby each member pledged himself not to talk on the subject until the proper time comes. All I can say is that the Anti-Tammanyites stand where they did last Spring when I expressed myself in favor of Mr. Low, he being the type of a man desirable for Mayor of Greater New York."

**John Jeroloman.**

President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen, said: "It was base ingratitude on the part of the Citizens' Union not to have nominated William L. Strong. When my term as President of the Board of Aldermen expires, I shall be out of politics for good, and so have no axe to grind in making this statement. Mayor Strong was elected on a union ticket, and he could be elected again. He has given to New York City the best administration of its affairs that it had ever had. Every dollar that has been expended has been spent honestly and in needed improvements. If Mr. Low should be elected, I predict that at the end of his term he will not occupy the same high plane in public estimation that the present Mayor occupies."

**John Simpson.**

John Simpson, Republican machine leader of the Fourth District, said: "I have voted the Republican ticket for twenty-nine years, and I should hate at this time in my political life to be compelled to vote the Democratic ticket. I shall do this, though, if the Republican City Convention nominates Seth Low for Mayor."

**Hiram R. Steele.**

Hiram R. Steele of the Brooklyn anti-Tammany Conference Committee, said: "Mr. Low is an excellent man. I am glad to see him nominated, although I had hoped that all organizations would have joined in the matter of making him their standard bearer."

**Joel B. Erhardt.**

When asked to comment on the action of the Citizens' Union in nominating Mr. Low, Joel B. Erhardt, ex-Collector of the Port of New York, said: "In Mr. Low the people have a standard-bearer to be proud of. The action of the Citizens' Union may be summed up in one word—'good.'"

## VIEWS OF BROOKLYN MEN.

### Jacob Worth Says It Would Be Suicidal for Republicans to Oppose Low's Nomination.

Jacob Worth, the Republican leader of Kings County, expressed himself last night as well satisfied with the nomination of Mr. Low. He was at Arverne, L. I., when the news reached him.

"The nomination of Mr. Low," he said, "is gratifying to me, because, as I have said all along, the people want him, and he is the only man talked of."

"What action will the Republican organization take now, Mr. Worth? Will Quigg's threat of a straight Republican ticket in opposition be carried out?"

"No man," was the reply, "no set of men, no organization that can expect to retain the confidence of the people, will contemplate such a step. It would be to my mind political suicide. The Republican Party ought to be thankful to the people who remained at home all Summer to bring about the nomination of an independent candidate who can solidify not only the best element of citizens outside of the Republican Party, but also a majority of the Republicans against Tammany. We have felt from the start that there would come a time when the expediency of the early selection of Mr. Low would be recognized by the men who yesterday brought it about.

"Therefore, I say, as I have said before dozens of times, if there is any man in the Republican Party or of the party organization who is so weak as to be dominated by one man in his discouragement of the popular will and expects a living chance of success, he is either a fool or a knave. And the party would never forgive a man who would take the responsibility of declaring against the popular will, of splitting the party, when so much is at stake, in the opinion of the general public. The threat of placing a straight Republican ticket in the field against the Union candidate would, if carried out, demoralize the party to such an extent that it would take years to recover from it. And I do not now feel there is that degree of imbecility among those responsible, despite all that has been said.

"A child would know better, and certainly experienced men will not wilfully court defeat and knowingly throw this city into the hands of Tammany, with all that that implies. There is political death in the inevitable charge which would follow, that they had betrayed their party into the hands of this same Tammany.

"Quigg and Gibbs stated yesterday before the nomination that a straight ticket would surely result if Low were nominated.

"Such threats," replied Mr. Worth, "are silly, foolish, and unworthy of attention. Let me tell you that when the time comes there will, in my opinion, be no opposition."

"What strength will Brooklyn develop?"

"Brooklyn will send an almost solid delegation to the city convention. Of that I am positive. We will have 113 delegates to swing in one solid body. No man but Low, with his experience, his reputation for honesty and for ability, could hope to bring out such a vote as that delegation will represent. The wealth and position preclude any charge that could be brought that he wants the Mayoralty for anything else save the good of the greater city. He has no axes to grind, no friends to satisfy. That is worth all other qualifications."

**CHARLES A. SCHIEREN.**

**Brooklyn's ex-Mayor Believes Republicans Will Indorse Mr. Low.**

Ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, one of the Committee of Fifty, who advised delay in the nomination, said: "I am surprised that the Citizens' Union nominated Seth Low to-day, because I expected they would defer the nomination until more conferences could have been held with all independent movements in order to bring about a solid union of forces against Tammany. The situation in Brooklyn is entirely different from what it seems to be in New York. The Republican leaders with only one or two exceptions are heartily in favor of Mr. Low's nomination.

"There is no doubt in my mind that a nearly solid delegation in Brooklyn in favor of Mr. Low can be obtained in time for the Republican Convention. The sentiment in his favor is very strong, and I hope a final agreement will be had between all independent movements to unite on him.

"I believe that Kings County will have over 100 delegates in favor of Mr. Low when the convention meets. Now if these men hang together the Brooklyn men will dominate the convention. The outlook for Mr. Low's nomination by the Republican Convention is bright."

**JACKSON WALLACE.**

**Committee of Fifty Believes Harmony May Yet Be Secured.**

Civil Service Commissioner Jackson Wallace of the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty said: "The nomination of Mr. Low will not have the slightest effect on the work or attitude of our organization. We shall go ahead with the work we have set ourselves to do, and that is to aid in harmonizing all the anti-Tammany organizations and inducing them to nominate and support Mr. Low."

"Is there still a prospect of securing such harmony?"

"There is," replied Mr. Wallace, emphatically. "It is made a little more difficult by this nomination, but that is simply for the reason that by unwritten political law it is usually understood that the greater body should control the less; and the Republican organization, as the larger, feels that it should have the precedence. It feels that if its proposition to have the conventions all on the same day is not accepted, it should have the privilege of making the nomination first.

"There is no real opposition to Mr. Low. In all the conferences I have not heard one word against him. The Republicans are not opposing Mr. Low, but they want to see their way clear before nominating him. They want to nominate him in such a way as to make him acceptable to the rank and file. His views are divergent from theirs in some respects on National questions, and this throws a difficulty in the way. I have reason to believe the Republicans are still favorable to harmony.

"The nomination does not change the situation. I have known for ten days that it would be made. It is simply the putting in concrete form of the sentiment of over 100,000 men in favor of the selection of Seth Low for the Mayoralty. It is not a nomination in the sense that the selection made by a regular City Convention is a nomination.

"If the Republicans nominate some one else, will your organization support Mr. Low as the Citizens' Union candidate?"

"That subject has not yet been considered by us. We were organized to secure his nomination by a union of parties, and when that object is either attained or defeated it will be time enough to consider our future policy. It has never ever been broached in our meetings."

**Alexander E. Orr.**

Alexander E. Orr said: "Personally I am much pleased with the action taken by the Citizens' Union. The Committee of Fifty, I am sure, will let no grass grow under its feet in pushing Mr. Low's candidacy. It must be borne in mind that the only difference we have had with the Citizens' Union was as to the method of putting Mr. Low in the field. Both organizations have been enthusiastically in favor of his being the anti-Tammany candidate. Our next work will be to organize the campaign for him."

**John K. Creevey.**

John K. Creevey, Chairman of the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty, said: "I do not consider the nomination gives the Republican leaders any reasonable ground of complaint, or would justify their taking adverse action. In my opinion the sentiment for Mr. Low, already strong, will increase between now and the assembling of the Republican Convention, at the end of the month, to such an extent that it will be impossible for them to ignore it. They will, I firmly believe, have sufficient good sense and patriotism at that time not only to nominate Mr. Low, but to place acceptable names in nomination for the other offices. I also believe the Citizens' Union and all the other organizations opposed to Tammany Hall will ultimately confer and come to an agreement as to the other places for which candidates are to be nominated."

## YORKVILLE CHEERS FOR LOW.

### Outdoor Ratification Meeting in the Twenty-eighth Assembly District.

Seth Low's nomination was ratified last evening in the Twenty-eighth Assembly District at an outdoor meeting held at Avenue A and East Eighty-second Street. Speakers with powerful lungs and strong voices were on hand to present the doctrines of the Citizens' Union and arguments that would appeal to an audience of workingmen.

Edward Schott, who is the union leader of the district, was Chairman, and during the speaking he circulated through the crowd helping the Secretary to find and enroll new members. He announced before the meeting closed that seventy-five new members had joined the union.

Charles T. Wilson of the engineers' trades union said that Low was sure of election, because he was put up by the people themselves in defiance of the old parties.

M. Molina, a singer, who called on a former Henry George man, spoke enthusiastically in favor of Low as the workingmen's candidate, and said that Whitney and other capitalists were going to spend millions to defeat Low, but that they would find it impossible. He had a lively dispute with a Socialist in the crowd, who talked against Low because of his being rich.

The other speakers were Philip Rosenthal, who made his first speech last night; Col. Plummer, and Louis Livingston. Every speech was cheered.

## LEE TOY INDORSES LOW.

### Political Speech at a Chinese Banquet in Mott Street by a Visitor from Philadelphia.

An elaborate Chinese dinner was given last night at 11 Mott Street, which is the swell restaurant of Chinatown, by Harry Lee King, the proprietor, in honor of his friend Lee Toy of Philadelphia. About forty persons were present, including most of the leading Chinese merchants, Chief Interpreter Singleton, of the Custom House force, and Soc Wing, the Chinese Vice Consul here.

A slight sensation was caused by the after dinner speech of Lee Toy, who is a court interpreter in Philadelphia and assistant Mayor of the Chinatown there. He discussed the politics of Greater New York and warmly indorsed Mr. Low, whom he had met, he said, in Philadelphia, and knew to be a man who would make an ideal Mayor. He said he intended to devote his own time and means to securing the franchise for his countrymen. Many other speeches were made.

The dinner began at 4 P. M. and continued until 6. Then an intermission was taken until 11 o'clock last night, according to strict Chinese custom. When it had been resumed it was protracted until some time this morning. The bill of fare was as interminable as it was unintelligible to all but a Chinese understudy.

## MR. LOW'S SUCCESSFUL CAREER.

### Business Man, Mayor of Brooklyn, and President of Columbia.

Seth Low's life has been lived and his work done in the limits of the greater city over whose affairs so many thousands of his fellow-citizens hope to see him preside as its first Mayor. He was born in Brooklyn Jan. 18, 1850; the son of Abiel A. Low, the noted merchant, patriot, and philanthropist, and grandson of Seth Low, Brooklyn's first Mayor. His early education he received at the Juvenile High School and the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. He then entered Columbia College, and was graduated in 1870 with the highest honors.

After a tour in Europe he entered the house of A. A. Low & Brothers as a clerk, and was made a partner in 1875, having by diligent application to business satisfied his father of his ability to succeed him as head of the great house. He soon became practically the directing force, his father and uncles gradually withdrawing in his favor. From 1870 to 1882 young Low, assisted by his brothers, met the problems of changed and changing conditions of the China trade with extraordinary capacity. And later, when these changed conditions made it evident that there was no longer profit in the business of trading with China, he took the management of liquidation and brought the honored firm of A. A. Low & Brothers to an honorable end.

In 1881 Mr. Low was, most unexpectedly to himself, called upon to lead the reform movement in Brooklyn as its candidate for Mayor. The Republican City Committee, a Citizens' Convention, and the Jeffersonian Democracy, all opposed to Hugh McLaughlin, had made separate nominations, and the prospect of a McLaughlin victory seemed certain. But finally these forces agreed to withdraw their nominees and unite on Seth Low. The Germans indorsed him, and after a hard-fought and exciting campaign, in which Mr. Low made an active personal canvass, he defeated James Howell, the incumbent. In 1883 Mr. Low was renominated, and the Democrats pitted against him Joseph C. Hendrix, who was then known only as a bright and capable newspaper man. A battle royal followed, but Mr. Low won.

In his administration of the office of Mayor Mr. Low was true to the principle he laid down in his letter of acceptance—the very principle he was nominated yesterday to represent in the coming campaign—the principle that "national issues have nothing to do with local affairs."

He appointed heads of departments, under authority of the new charter, and he removed them for cause. He made them responsible for their departments, and insisted that they should give proper attention to their duties. In the matter of the excise law he insisted to his own Excise Board on the application of the rule of common sense. The law, he said, was "for the regulation, not for the extinction, of the liquor traffic." Upon his retiring from office he was attacked by Gen. Catlin, "Al" Daggett, and others, but the popular verdict was favorable to his conduct of the office. It was during Mr. Low's second term that the ranks of Brooklyn Republicans were widely divided by the candidacy of Mr. Blaine. Many of his friends were anti-Blaine men, and of these Henry Ward Beecher was the leader. Mr. Low declined to take part in any public function in aid of Mr. Blaine's candidacy, although he did not actively oppose the man from Maine. It has been said that he voted for Mr. Blaine.

In 1885 Mr. Low's name was prominently mentioned in connection with the Republican Gubernatorial nomination, but his faithful adherence to tariff reform made him unavailable. Before that memorable campaign was over, he had resigned from the Republican Association of the Fourth Ward of Brooklyn, and was found at the Cooper Union, speaking for the Democratic National ticket—basing his support of it entirely upon the tariff issue.

In October, 1889, Seth Low was elected President of Columbia, to succeed Dr. Barnard, and was inaugurated in February, 1890. He began at once the work of reorganization which has resulted in the university of to-day, of which he recently said: "Columbia passed from the condition in which its life consisted of the activities of a number of unrelated schools into the well-organized university having a common life, which animates every part." Early in his administration he began to agitate for the removal of the college from its site at Madison Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, contiguous to the noisy railway yards, and finally advised the purchase of the magnificent site upon which the new buildings of the university now stand. He was largely influential in raising the large sum for its purchase. He himself offered to assume the expense of the Library Building, which was equivalent to the gift of $1,000,000. He only asked that the library be considered as a memorial to his father.

In 1893 Mr. Low took an active part in opposing Judge Maynard, and in 1894 he appeared before the Constitutional Convention as an advocate for home rule for cities. In 1894 his name was mentioned as a candidate for Mayor of New York, but he declined to run, and was an earnest supporter of Mr. Strong's candidacy. In 1896 he supported McKinley, believing the Chicago platform to be full of dangerous doctrines.

Mr. Low served for a short time as a member of the Rapid Transit Commission, and was one of the commission that drafted the Greater New York charter. He tried in vain to have the charter provide for one house of the Municipal Assembly and for a single-headed Police Commission. Despite his failure in these directions, he approved the charter as a whole.

Mr. Low has for many years taken a deep interest in the welfare of the laboring man and of the unfortunate. He was one of the organizers and the first President of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, and was associated with other philanthropic associations of that city. He is a supporter of the University Settlement. The laboring men have every confidence in him, as was shown by the call upon him to arbitrate in a recent dispute between the steam fitters and housesmiths. His decision was accepted without question, and a great strike was ended.

Mr. Low is a member of the City, University, Century, Metropolitan, Authors', and Hamilton Clubs; the Scientific Alliance, Down-Town Association, American Geographical Society, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Dunlap Society, Columbia College Alumni Association, American Fine Arts Society, and New England Society.

## DELEGATIONS VISIT SHEEHAN.

### Irish-Americans Urge John F. McIntyre for District Attorney.

John C. Sheehan received a visit at Tammany Hall yesterday from a delegation headed by William Lyman of the Irish National Alliance. They urged the nomination of John F. McIntyre for District Attorney. Mr. Lyman cited Mr. McIntyre's work in the Ivory case in London as a reason for his nomination. He said Mr. McIntyre's nomination would bring many Irish-American votes to the Democratic ticket which it would not otherwise get. Mr. Sheehan was non-committal.

A delegation from the Democratic Alliance, headed by Moses Oppenheimer, also called on Mr. Sheehan. They told him the Alliance was anxious to co-operate with the regular Democracy, but would have certain propositions in regard to the platform to submit later. One of these will have to do with the municipal ownership of franchises. Mr. Sheehan told them their propositions would be considered in due season.

## THE CHICAGO HOTEL SUICIDE.

### The Young Woman Believed to be a Native of Louisville, Ky.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—It was learned to-day that the young woman who committed suicide at the Victoria Hotel yesterday, after registering as "Blanche Wilson," lived for five months at 2,014 Dearborn Street, where she was known as Blanche Herbert.

From what little she talked of her past life while there, it is believed she is a Kentucky girl and that her mother is living in Louisville.

**To Put a Stop to "Rushes."**

BERKLEY, Cal., Sept. 1.—There will be no more "rushes" at the University of California if President Kellogg's latest mandate is obeyed. Half dazed, his jaw broken, his face a bleeding mass, Benjamin Kurtz, a freshman, was found wandering about the campus after the rush between the two lower classes. In a struggle someone put his heel on Kurtz's face, and as a result he is disfigured for life, and may have received an injury of the brain. There were two other serious casualties. Frank Marshall, a freshman, had his leg broken just above the ankle. Another freshman named Conlon came out of the combat with a broken leg also.

## YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

1:40 A. M.—1,646 Third Avenue; Michael Selzer; damage, $5.

9:45 A. M.—367 West Thirty-first Street; John Murray; damage, $400.

10 A. M.—423 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street; Joseph Russell; damage slight.

11:10 A. M.—101 Mangin Street; occupant unknown; damage slight.

2:40 P. M.—1,463 Avenue A; James Quinn; damage, $300.

4:40 P. M.—153 Orchard Street; Lewis Berg; damage, $5.

7:15 P. M.—1 Corlears Street; James Brady; damage, $5.

7:25 P. M.—White Plains Road, between 31st and Seventh Streets; I. Abramson; damage, $25.

7:30 P. M.—202 East Fifty-sixth Street; Mary Hynes; damage, $25.

7:40 P. M.—525 West Fifty-ninth Street; American Manufacturing Company; damage, $5.

10:45 P. M.—804 Greenwich Street; Harvey Corey; damage, $50.

## LOSSES BY FIRE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Sept. 1.—The roundhouse of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad was completely destroyed by fire to-day, and five locomotives were damaged. Loss, $55,000. The fire started from the explosion of a gasoline boiler in the shops.

SHERIDAN, Wyoming, Sept. 1.—Destructive fires are raging in the timber in the mountains along the north fork of Piney Creek and near the head of Prairie Dog Creek in this county. The fire is destroying large areas of valuable timber, and threatening the homes of settlers in the vicinity.

## ACTION OF LINCOLN CLUB

### After a Stormy Session Clarence W. Bowen's Resolution Indorsing Low Is Tabled.

### CHAIRMAN VAN COTT SPEAKS

### He Says the Republican County Committee's Overtures for an Amicable Conference with the Citizens' Union Were Absolutely Ignored.

About 100 members of the Lincoln Club held a short, but stormy meeting last night at 56 Clinton Place, the headquarters of the club. Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott presided.

The rumor had gone abroad that Clarence W. Bowen would offer a resolution calling upon the members to indorse the nomination of Seth Low for Mayor of the Greater New York, and most of them were present. Immediately after the roll call Warren Whitney, Secretary of the club, made a motion to adjourn, but was prevailed upon to withdraw his motion in order to give Mr. Bowen an opportunity to offer his resolution, which was read as follows:

Resolved, In the interest of good municipal government for Greater New York, the Lincoln Club hereby gives its hearty indorsement to the popular proposal that Seth Low be the anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor. A man of high character, broad views, sound judgment, and large experience in municipal affairs, he appeals strongly to the general favor as leader of the elements opposed to the return of a corrupt organization to power. We believe as Republicans that our party's influence could be used in no better cause than the earnest advocacy of the election of Mr. Low as the first Mayor of the Greater New York. We urge other Republican Clubs to give him their indorsement, to the end that he may be formally nominated by the Republican Convention and be triumphantly elected in November.

Dozens of men jumped to their feet to oppose the resolution, but Mr. Bowen begged their indulgence for a few minutes, and with the assistance of the Chairman quiet was restored.

Mr. Bowen then said:

"The Republican organization of New York can perform no more patriotic service to the city than by nominating and using all its influence to elect as Mayor of the Greater New York, Seth Low. Mr. Low has been tried and tested. There is a universal demand for his nomination, and if every citizen who has at heart the welfare of this great city does his duty, Mr. Low will be triumphantly elected.

"All citizens, not only Republicans and Democrats, but the large scattering vote that is independent of party ties, can unite on Seth Low as on no other candidate. Let us see that the delegates from this Assembly district elected to the Republican Convention are pledged to vote for Mr. Low, and let us call upon the Republicans in every other Assembly district of Manhattan and throughout Greater New York to make their influence felt before the meeting of the convention, on Sept. 28, so that Mr. Low may be unanimously and enthusiastically nominated and his election assured by the combination of all the forces opposed to Tammany Hall.

"I have known Mr. Low all my life. He is an ideal candidate. His election as Mayor of Greater New York will be a most noteworthy step forward in the cause of good Government throughout the United States."

As Mr. Bowen concluded, nearly every member present shouted a demand to be heard, but Chairman Van Cott brought his gavel down with a bang and called the meeting to order. He then resigned the Chair to George Gregory, Treasurer of the club, and stepped out on the floor. "Gentlemen," he said, "you have all heard the proposed resolution. All I have to say is that if it is passed it will be the first time in the history of the Republican organization of this city that a party club has indorsed a candidate for any office before the regular convention has taken any action.

"There is not a man here who does not know that the Republican County Committee has done all in its power to bring about an amicable conference with the Citizens' Union and come to some definite understanding. We met to-day and begged the committee of the other side to postpone action and go into the fight with a solid, united force. You all know the treatment we received. We were absolutely ignored, and nothing came of the conference. I, therefore, move that the resolution offered by Mr. Bowen be laid on the table."

Nearly everybody in the room seconded the motion, and it was carried by acclamation, Mr. Bowen's vote being the only one cast against it. A motion to adjourn was made and unanimously carried.

**A Tragedy Near New Haven.**

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 1.—Mary Clark, twenty-five years of age, a waitress in a restaurant at Savin Rock, a suburban shore resort, was assaulted early this morning by Stephen Jackson, twenty-two years old, colored. Jackson, in his efforts to elude officers, jumped from a pier, the scene of the struggle, and was drowned.

## SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

**Miniature Almanac—This Day.**

| A. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Sun rises...5:28 | Sun sets...6:30 | Moon rises...9:20 |

**High Water—This Day.**

| A. M. | A. M. | P. M. |
|---|---|---|
| S. Hook...11:17 | Gov. Isl'd..11:35 | H. Gate....1:24 |
| P. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
| S. Hook...11:41 | Gov. Isl'd..11:49 | H. Gate....1:38 |

**Outgoing Steamships.**

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 2.

| | Mails Close. | Vessels

# WORTH'S SHREWD SCHEME

## Kings County Convention Is to be Held Within Eight Days of the City Convention.

## MET HIS LEADERS SECRETLY

### His Intention Is to Force Willis into Showing His Strength, Which Mr. Worth Believes Is Overestimated by Senator Platt.

The Republican leaders of Brooklyn, including Jacob Worth and Sheriff Buttling, it was learned last night, held a secret meeting yesterday and decided to call the Kings County Convention about Sept. 21, or within seven or eight days of the City Convention. So far as could be learned, the move is one of the shrewdest that the Worth and Buttling combination has sprung in a long time. Their object is to make the Willis-Hurley-Atterbury wing of the Platt machine show its strength in Brooklyn.

Ever since Willis cut loose from Worth last Summer he has claimed a large following in the various wards of Brooklyn, and has frequently said he could, and would, bring the largest Brooklyn delegation across the river into the City Convention on Sept. 28.

It was such a proposition in the first place which led Platt to take up the City Works Commissioner.

Mr. Willis in the conference at 49 Broadway told Senator Platt that he controlled a large following in Kings County, and on this representation the deal was "fixed." Willis was to deliver to Platt his entire delegation for any Mayoralty candidate Platt might name, in return for which Platt was to throw his influence to Willis on the rich county offices.

Had it not been for Willis's protestations of strength, the convention might not have been thought of.

Worth and Buttling, however, conceived the idea of showing up what they designate as the "Platt-Willis gold-brick game."

During the past few weeks and as late as yesterday Mr. Worth claimed eighteen out of the twenty-one Assembly districts, or a total of 113 delegates, leaving the opposing faction with no strength at all.

The action yesterday clearly foreshadows, if Worth's assertions prove to be correct, the Commissioner's defeat. What Jacob Worth has called Willis's "gold-brick game" on Senator Platt in being able to deliver nothing, will cause Platt to stop Willis as suddenly as he took him up when their agreement was entered into a few weeks ago.

Worth will then get what he has all along claimed—the desirable county offices and their large patronage.

# BUTTLING ANSWERS WOODRUFF

### Regrets to Lose the Lieutenant Governor, Who Has Furnished Amusement for the Party.

Sheriff Buttling of Brooklyn, yesterday returned the compliments recently paid him by Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff. He also spoke tolerantly of Mr. Woodruff's ambition to head the Republican organization in Kings County.

"We have had a great deal of fun out of Tim's companionship," said Mr. Buttling, "and it will be hard to lose him. But we must try to keep him in the campaign, or else there won't be any humor in it. Tim hasn't been in politics long, but he has made quite a record. He was with Mayor Wurster, then with Worth, and now with Platt. Who will get him next? His friend, Mr. Dady, may be able to answer the question; I can't.

"He kept us all in good humor while he was with us. With his political pink teas, his pink weskitts, his tiger and four-in-hand and gold buttons with crests, and his lavender and all sorts of colored trousers, and his pink views and scented typewritten speeches on all the great questions of the day, he was the rarest thing in politics seen in many a year. When I think of all the amusement he has furnished the organization I cannot bring myself to say a harsh word of him, or harbor an unkind thought concerning the little man. The political pink teas are at an end."

### WILLIS PREPARES A SLATE.

#### Candidates Announced for Some of the Brooklyn Offices.

Theodore B. Willis and his political followers have decided upon this slate for the Borough of Brooklyn offices:

President of the Borough—George H. Roberts, Jr., of the Seventh Ward.

Register—Theodore B. Willis of the First Ward.

Sheriff—Walter B. Atterbury of the Twenty-third Ward.

County Treasurer—John G. Turnbull of the Ninth Ward.

# HUGH McLAUGHLIN SPEAKS.

### Says the Chances of Democratic Victory Were Never Brighter.

Hugh McLaughlin arrived in Brooklyn last evening from his country place at Jamesport, L. I. He made no secret of the fact that he had cut short his vacation simply because of the extraordinary warmth of the preliminary campaign. His arrival is taken to mean that he will personally direct the canvass for the Democrats of Kings County.

"In my opinion," he said last night, "the chances for Democratic victory were never so bright as now. I don't think any Republican nominee, Mr. Low or anybody else, can prevent the Democrats winning. All the signs point to its being a Democratic year everywhere.

"The fight will be made and the victory won on local issues. In spite of the efforts that are being made in some quarters to bring the silver question into the campaign, it will not be introduced, in my opinion. The sentiment of Democrats generally, so far as I have conversed with them, is unfavorable to the dragging of National issues into a contest for local offices. The issues presented by Republican Government in these cities will be enough to give the Democrats every prospect of success, and whether or not the bringing in of National questions would endanger the situation, they are quite unnecessary."

# GERMAN-AMERICAN REFORMERS

### Nomination of Seth Low Not Considered at Last Night's Caucus.

The secret caucus of the leaders of the German-American Reform Union, called by Sheriff Tamsen, was held last night at the Grand Central Palace. There were present three delegates from each Assembly district. John J. Weigold presided, and George Strassner, Sheriff Tamsen's private secretary, acted as Secretary.

Mr. Strassner said before the meeting there was no truth in the report that the Sheriff had called the caucus for the purpose of promoting his own ambition to be re-elected President of the union. "Mr. Tamsen," he said, "has frequently asserted that he would not care to be re-elected, unless he had the unanimous support of the organization."

Sheriff Tamsen said he did not know whether he preferred the position of President to a seat on the floor, where, he said, he would frequently have an opportunity of giving expression to his views, which he could not have as President.

Mr. Strassner said the caucus took no action in regard to Mr. Low's nomination. The organization, he said, would give no official expression of its position until the meeting of the Advisory Committee on Sept. 10. He added that the caucus had confined itself to a consideration of questions relating to the union, and had not touched upon the new political situation created yesterday by the nomination of Seth Low.

The General Committee of the union will be completely reorganized within the next ten days. As the campaign advances the organization is trying to recruit its strength. Next week it will begin a systematic plan of organizing in Brooklyn, where it now has a considerable following. The union estimates its voting strength in Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs as between 15,000 and 25,000.

### Depreciation of Silver Continues.

Silver bullion was worth 51¼ cents an ounce in this city yesterday. At this rate the silver in a standard dollar is worth 39.61 cents.

# INSANITY CAUSED SUICIDE.

### Prominent Chicago Woman Takes Her Life in Montreal While Visiting Friends.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Mary Henrotin, aged fifty, the crippled sister of Dr. Fernand H. Henrotin, and Charles Henrotin, the Belgian and Turkish Consul in this city, committed suicide to-day by setting fire to her clothes in the Hotel Dieu, at Montreal.

Miss Henrotin has been a cripple since her birth, and is well known in charitable work, as the rest of the family is in society. She has for many years made the crippled poor of this city her especial care.

Through the Roman Catholic Church and private channels, she has given away large sums. Four months ago she went to visit friends in Montreal, and no word ever came that her mind was unbalanced.

Dr. Henrotin got a letter from her last week asking that he come and bring her home. He went, and was in Montreal when the terrible act was committed.

The full details have not been learned, but the family is assured that the deed was of her own doing, and executed with deliberation. During her stay in Montreal she had engaged in charitable work.

The family is one of the most prominent in Chicago. Mrs. Charles Henrotin is President of the American Federation of Women's Clubs.

# MULLAH TO ATTACK PESHAWUR

### Upper Swat County Not Visited by Time of Alexander.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Times this morning publishes a dispatch from Chakdara saying it appears that Haddah Mullah has abandoned the idea of attacking Khan Dir and is gathering his forces for an attack upon Peshawur. All the tribes in this district have been quiet since its ocupation. The upper Swat country has hitherto been comparatively unknown.

It has not been visited by organized troops since the time of Alexander the Great. The Swatis deemed their country inaccessible, the only entrance to it being by a narrow causeway barely wide enough to admit one man at a time, flanked on one side by a raging torrent and on the other by precipitous cliffs, fortified by stone breastworks.

The Constantinople correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says that after careful inquiries he is convinced the Sultan's personal influence among the Mussulmans in Northwest India in non-existent.

There is no doubt, the correspondent says, that the suggestion that the Sultan instigated the trouble is flattering to his vanity; but it is quite clear that nothing can restore to the Sultan his preponderance in the Mussulman world.

# GOLF GAMES AT NEWPORT.

### Result of the Second Day's Play in the Tournament—Some Good Sport on the Links.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 1.—The second day's play in the golf tournament on the Newport links brought out many spectators, and some good golf was witnessed. The result of the day's play was as follows:

President's Cup—Match play; eighteen holes.

First round: F. P. Keene beat M. S. Barges, 6 up, 5 to play; R. Terry, Jr., beat F. O. Beach, 4 up, 2 to play; H. M. Harriman beat A. L. Carpenter, 5 up, 3 to play; F. C. Smith beat I. T. Burden, Jr., 5 up, 3 to play; Q. A. Shaw beat M. Longworth, 3 up, 2 to play; W. Rutherfurd beat Reginald Brooks, 1 up; A. Barker beat V. Sorchan, 3 up, 2 to play; W. B. Cutting, Jr., beat W. L. Maurin, 6 up, 4 to play.

Second Round—F. P. Keene beat R. Terry, 2 up; H. M. Harriman beat F. C. Smith, 5 furd, 4 up, 3 to play. W. B. Cutting beat ford, 4 up, 3 to play. W. B. Cutting beat A. Barker, 3 up, 2 to play.

Consolation Cup, 36 Holes, Medal Play, best eight to qualify, preliminary round.

| Player. | New Course. Out. | In. | Old Course. Out. | In. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. R. Winthrop | 50 | 48 | 45 | 46 | 189 |
| J. F. Maurin | 51 | 48 | 50 | 48 | 197 |
| J. A. Stillman | 53 | 43 | 52 | 50 | 198 |
| C. L. Tappin | 49 | 49 | 55 | 46 | 199 |
| S. Leroy | 44 | 51 | 60 | 48 | 203 |
| H. O. Smith, Jr. | 58 | 50 | 50 | 46 | 204 |
| R. P. Phifer | 51 | 54 | 55 | 50 | 210 |
| C. Hitchcock | 55 | 54 | 52 | 52 | 213 |
| R. W. Goelet | 57 | 49 | 54 | 54 | 214 |
| G. N. Lord | 59 | 52 | 57 | 50 | 218 |
| G. M. Smith | 59 | 55 | 53 | 51 | 218 |
| F. A. King | 54 | 53 | 57 | 57 | 221 |
| L. L. De Bois | 59 | 57 | 58 | 57 | 222 |
| J. E. Hoffman | 59 | 60 | 57 | 56 | 232 |
| P. M. Prescott | 57 | 58 | 59 | 58 | 232 |
| H. P. Rogers | 63 | 61 | 52 | 52 | 232 |

Drawings for first round, Consolation Cup: C. L. Tappin versus H. O. Smith, Jr.; J. F. Maurin versus S. Leroy; H. R. Winthrop versus C. Hitchcock; R. F. Phifer versus J. A. Stillman.

A professional match, to come off soon, has been arranged by Loyd of Essex County Club, Way of Meadowbrook Club, and Davis of Newport Club.

### Golf at Narragansett Pier.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Sept. 1.—The final match in the open golf tournament on the golf links here for the handicap cup was played this afternoon, when Philip S. P. Randolph, President of the Point Judith Country Club, was beaten by J. G. Hazard. Mr. Randolph's handicap was 16 and Mr. Hazard's was 30. The score was 113 to 109. Mr. Randolph and Mr. Hazard were previously tied for the cup at 80.

# ALPINE TOURISTS IN PERIL.

### Terrible Accident Happens to a Party at Lasalle, Switzerland.

AROLLA, Switzerland, Sept. 1.—A terrible accident to a party of Alpine tourists has occurred at Lasalle, near Mount Plourer, by which four travelers, whose nationality is unknown, are feared to have been killed.

# STOLE 600 POUNDS OF ORE.

### Masked Men at Cripple Creek Rob Orphan Belle Mine.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Sept. 1.—Early this morning three masked men entered the shafthouse of the Orphan Belle Mine on Bull Hill, and covering the engineer, blacksmith, lander, and helper with revolvers, ordered them into the shaft.

The night foreman was already below. When the mine employes finally came up, fifteen minutes later, the robbers had gone, and taken with them ten sacks of sylvanite ore, weighing sixty pounds each.

The sylvanite had been sorted just the day before by Manager Lornton. The total value of the ore was $5,000 or over $8 per pound. The Orphan Belle was recently sold to a New York company for $375,000.


# Hood's Pills

Are gaining favor rapidly. Business men and travelers carry them in vest pockets, ladies carry them in purses, housekeepers keep them in medicine closets, friends recommend them to friends. 25c.


# LETTER FROM DAWSON CITY

## Prospect of a Big Output of Gold from the Eldorado and Bonanza in the Spring.

## FEW FIND THE GREAT WEALTH

### Dawson City a Collection of Log Huts, Tents, and Saloons—Provisions Growing Very Scarce, and the Outlook Very Discouraging.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—A letter has been published here from Charles Haines, dated Dawson City, July 26. Mr. Haines is a well-known newspaper writer, and his letter is the first written by a trained newspaper man to come out of the Klondike gold regions. He says:

"The rich diggings have been comparatively idle during the Summer, although the output from Eldorado and Bonanza Creeks was famous, and there is plenty of gold in sight. There is every prospect of an immense output of gold from this district next Spring.

"The total output this season is, as near as I can judge, about $7,000,000, but very little ground has been worked, and the dumps will, like some of the tailings of old California placers, pan out thousands of dollars when worked with improved machinery.

"The placers are the most puzzling and deceiving I have ever seen. Imagine a man working on good 'color' and finding the ground worth only a few dollars per day, and then turning to a waste of mud and moss with no surface indications and unearthing a bonanza. That is the situation here and all over Alaska.

"The man who comes here to mine does so at the expense of health and happiness, and it is with him a question of making a fortune quickly or chances with death. Four hundred valuable diggings are stretched along creeks, and every digging is a fabulous mine of gold; yet there are weary men who have gone and returned to Dawson after searching the great country hereabouts, and never a nugget do they show for their toil.

"In short, the miner guesses at it and locates any and every where. In nineteen cases out of twenty he misses it and has to wait another year. Dawson is merely a collection of log huts, saloons, and a mass of tents, about 900 in number. When the long nights come and the glass goes down to 65 degrees below zero, there will be intense suffering. I shudder to think of the results.

"Provisions are going to be very scarce and there is little reason to doubt that the entire town will have to go on short rations during the Winter and that scurvy will be rampant.

"Reports of other strikes are constantly received here, and many are authentic, so far as Stewart and Polly Rivers are concerned, but nothing like so rich as the Klondike has been reported. Quite a number of people are preparing to leave here for Juneau, in case the steamers cannot get through with provisions, and the outlook for a good grub supply is not encouraging."

### MANY PERSONS TURN BACK.

#### On the Summit Trail—Men Shot for Stealing—Food Scarce in Dawson.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 1.—A letter has been received here from Henry Benson, who left here for Yukon via Skaguay, with a well-equipped party in July. The party consisted of eight, but one grew faint-hearted under the hardships and returned. They had reached the summit on Aug. 22 and expect to arrive on Stewart River before Winter sets in.

Dead horses are strewn along the trail and at one spot where their party lost one horse through falling over a precipice, six horses were killed on the same day. Two men were caught stealing and were shot. Large numbers of people are turning back, and outfits can be purchased cheaply. But he advises no one to go up depending on purchasing outfits. He says horses are an absolute necessity.

Ex-Sergt. Heywood of the police force here, who went up to Dawson City, says in a letter "God only knows what will become of the crowds now heading this way."

At the time of his writing provisions were very scarce in Dawson, but a steamer was expected daily.

### Government Dock for the Portland.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The Navy Department has authorized the use of the big Government dock at Bremerton, Washington, for the docking of the steamer Portland, which is hastening preparations for another voyage to the Klondike gold regions. The owners of the vessel will be called upon to pay a dock charge, which will be moderate, but sufficient to insure the Navy Department against the charge of unfair competition with private dock owners.

### Another Prediction of Famine.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—News received in letters to the Alaska Commercial Company that famine is almost certain on the Klondike next Winter receives confirmation from Mr. Goodhue, a newspaper correspondent at St. Michael's. He says that the Yukon is unusually low and that the chances of getting enough food to Dawson to support those now there and those flocking in are slender.

### A Floating Hotel for Skaguay.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 1.—The old bark Shirley, built at Medford, Mass., in 1850, and known in every port in the United States, will be towed to Skaguay and converted into a hotel and storehouse, with accommodations for 400 lodgers.

# SMITH-HAYES WEDDING.

### President McKinley at the Marriage of His Predecessor's Daughter in Fremont, Ohio.

FREMONT, Ohio, Sept. 1.—Ensign Harry Eaton Smith and Miss Fanny Hayes were married at 7:30 to-night. The bridegroom is an officer of the United States Navy, the bride a daughter of ex-President R. B. Hayes. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. W. Bashford, President of Ohio Wesleyan University, assisted by the Rev. A. M. Hyde, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Toledo.

Immediately after the ceremony was the dinner in the large hall with 300 guests. Among the guests were President McKinley and wife, Senator Hanna, Secretary of War R. A. Alger, Gen. W. H. Gibson, Gen. M. F. Force, ex-Gov. Charles Foster, Gilbert A. Pierce, Minneapolis; Major Gen. John R. Brooke, Chicago; Myron T. Herrick, Cleveland, and many other notables.

### Suicide in a Hotel.

The body of a woman who signed her name on the hotel register as "Jennie White, Boston," was found in a room at the American Hotel, 414 East Twenty-third Street, yesterday morning. There were two phials near the bed, both of which had contained carbolic acid. The lips were burned by the poisonous draught. The woman was about forty years of age, of respectable appearance, and registered at the hotel Tuesday night. She had no baggage.

# TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 1.—E. C. Little, private secretary of Gov. Leedy, has been decorated by the Khedive of Egypt with the insignia of the Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of Mejidieh of the Ottoman Empire.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Sept. 1.—The schooner Emma, Capt. Bromshennon, has arrived from Marrovia, Alaska, with the season's catch as follows: Four beaver, 48 red fox, 19 sea otter, and 1,300 pounds of whalebone.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 1.—The Department of Trade and Commerce will shortly issue its report. Imports for the fiscal year ending June 30, amounted to $111,380,777, as against $110,887,713 last year. The exports show an increase of from $118,140,504 to $134,113,970.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 1.—A big landslide occurred at Tunnel No. 4 on the Northern Pacific, several miles west of the summit of the Cascades, yesterday. Eastbound and west-bound trains are delayed. One hundred and fifty men were put to work removing the earth.

MONROE, Ga., Sept. 1.—Mrs. Guthrie, wife of Luther Guthrie, a prominent citizen of Walnut Grove, was killed by lightning last night. She had one of her children in her arms when the bolt fell. Mrs. Guthrie was killed instantly. The child was burned, but was not seriously injured.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 1.—James Osborne and Harry Rector fell from the Chenango Hudson Railroad Canal tower at Hoffmans, eight miles west of here, to-day. Osborne had his back broken and there is no hope of his recovery. Rector's skull is fractured and one of his arms is broken.

WEST WAREHAM, Mass., Sept. 1.—The cranberry crop in this section, which it is estimated will be only about half as large as that of last season, has ripened some ten days earlier than usual, and the first shipments were the earliest ever made here. The pickers are arriving in large numbers.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 1.—The Custom House authorities placed a guard over two invoices of white cherries imported by Mholovoy Fletcher & Co., East Third Street, upon which the firm had reported $2,400 duty. The Collector of Customs claims the duty should be nearly $40,000 more.

HELENA, Mon., Sept. 1.—Controller of the Currency James H. Eckles has arrived here from the East, en route for the Yellowstone National Park, where he will spend ten days. From here he goes to the Park, then to Butte, and to Salt Lake, and then goes on a hunting trip into the mountains of Colorado.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—The man calling himself "Francis Schlatter," who has been conducting a "divine healing" camp at Manhattan Beach since Sunday, has been served with a summons to answer the charge of practicing medicine without a license. He will be prosecuted by the State Board of Health of Illinois.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 1.—There is to be a marked advance in the price of white pine lumber, as a result of the advance in agricultural products. The List Committee of the Mississippi Valley Lumber Men's Association met to-day to agree on an advance to take effect next week. A second advance will be made a month later.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—An Armenian Woman's Social Union has been formed here by Mrs. Crosby H. Wheeler, wife of Dr. Wheeler, who for nearly forty years resided in Harpoot, Eastern Turkey. The aim of the union is to secure for Armenian women coming to America the best possible American home life and the highest type of Christian living.


### If you Lack Energy

#### Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It vitalizes the nerves, helps digestion, feeds the brain, makes life worth living. It is a medicine, a food, and a delicious beverage.


# THE TRI-PARTY IN NEBRASKA

## Democrats, Populists, and Free-Silver Republicans Hold Conventions in the Same Town.

## MR. BRYAN MAKES A SPEECH

### Declares Against Protection and Gold Currency—Democrats Ready to Give Up Much to Populists, but Want a Share in the Fruits.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 1.—The triparty alliance of the Nebraska free-silver forces was given good headway to-day by three large conventions held, respectively, by the Democrats, Populists, and Free Silver Republicans.

These gatherings, conducted under separate organizations, acted in perfect harmony, and when the routine work had been disposed of the representatives of the united parties gave their attention to addresses by leading silver advocates. The nomination of a fusion State ticket seems assured.

During the morning the Democratic State Central Committee agreed upon C. A. Shallenberger of Alma for temporary Chairman, the Silver Republicans selected F. F. Loomis of Omaha for the same position, and the Populist State Central Committee decided to leave the election of a temporary Chairman to that convention.

The three conventions were called to order at 2 o'clock this afternoon, the Populists meeting in the Lansing Theatre, the Democrats in a public hall, and the Silver Republicans in the Young Men's Christian Association auditorium. Had there been a hall in the city large enough to accommodate the crowd, the three conventions would have been merged into one.

The Democratic Convention was probably the most enthusiastic of the three. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity. The feature of the opening was the declaration of State Chairman Dahlman relative to the terms of fusion. He said:

"We want the Populists to understand that the Democrats demand their share of the fruits of fusion. We have conceded the bulk of these offices to the Populists, but we think we have a right to the supreme judgeship."

Temporary Chairman Shallenberger made a long speech. He asserted that the mission of the Democratic Party is to combat the doctrines of protection and the gold standard.

At 4 o'clock the delegates gathered in the State House grounds and listened to a number of addresses by W. J. Bryan, ex-Congressman Charles A. Towne, Gen. Weaver, and others. Mr. Bryan said, in part:

"The money question must be settled before other questions can be seriously considered. To fight each other in the presence of a united and unscrupulous enemy would not only postpone the restoration of bimetallism, but endanger the success of every other necessary reform.

"Continued co-operation between the forces which acted together last year did not mean that any one of the parties will swallow the other two. It simply means that they will travel together while they can and separate only when they must.

"It means that they will place the success of a great cause above the temporary triumph of any party, and leave the future to determine which organization is worthy of public support."

### POLICE GUARD THE SCHOOLS.

SPRING VALLEY, Ill., Sept. 1.—The Spring Valley schools opened to-day guarded by the entire city police. The wielders of clubs patroled the school yards, while crowds on the outside peered at them through the fence pickets.

The new teachers hired by the Spring Valley new faction of the School Board, many of whom do not live here, have many things against them. The old teachers, who were reinstated by the anti-company members, seem to have the sympathy of the pupils. In many rooms the children refused to recite their lessons for the new teachers. The fight between the contesting janitors is also warm.

### A Salvationist Wedding.

There was a hallelujah wedding last night in the barracks of the Salvation Army at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue. The nuptial ceremony was preceded by a street parade, headed by a band of a dozen pieces. The bride and bridegroom were Private Charlotte McDowell and Sergt. Major Beneche. They marched next to the band. At the hall it cost non-members of the army 25 cents to see the show. Lieut. Col. Brewer performed the ceremony, after which a banquet of prayer was indulged in.

### German Body of Red Men.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.—The biennial convention of the Supreme Tribe of the German Body of the Independent Order of Red Men adjourned this afternoon, to meet two years hence in San Francisco. Officers were elected as follows: John J. Pilert, Baltimore, Supreme Chief; Charles Ackerman, Cleveland, Deputy Chief; Louis Bobzin, Chicago, Assistant Deputy Chief; Charles Schmelzelsem, Elizabeth, N. J., Supreme Priest; Gustave Wahle, Chicago, Supreme Secretary, and P. H. Lenderking, Baltimore, Supreme Treasurer. A resolution was passed, granting the Daughters of Pocahontas, an auxiliary of the body, representation in the State Grand Lodges.

### Women Cyclers' Long Trip.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—Six women cyclers under the leadership of Mrs. Ida F. Waller, the noted century rider, arrived in this city at 7:30 o'clock from New York, having left Jersey City at 7 A. M. The others of the party were Miss Clara Jones, Miss Bessie Sheldon, Miss Laura Berg, Miss Ida Johnson, and Miss Lizzie Sheridan. Mrs. Wallers was pretty badly used up after her trip, and retired to a hotel for a rest. She won a watch, and Frederick Kelsey, who accompanied the party, won a wheel offered by New York parties. After a good rest the entire party will leave by train to-morrow for a trip to a mountain resort.

### A New Oil Pumping Station.

ANDERSON, Ind., Sept. 1.—Construction on a $200,000 pumping station was begun here to-day by the Standard Oil Company in the new Indiana oil fields. They have also begun the construction of a pipe line into Toledo, connecting there with the New York line. The Manhattan Company announced to-day that they would construct a similar line into the new field from Toledo.


# The Gorham Co.,

SILVERSMITHS,

have prepared an assortment of seasonable novelties in silver and silver-mounted leather goods, to meet the demand for objects of moderate cost suitable for informal gifts to friends living in the country.

Broadway & 19th St. 23 Maiden Lane.


# LUETGERT MURDER TRIAL

## Bialk Might Have Seen the Defendant Work at the Sausage Vat, but Did Not Look.

## ODOROFSKY BROKE POTASH

### He Says He Removed a Quantity of Reddish-Brown Slimy Substance Next Day and Buried It in the Yard.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—The interest in the Luetgert murder trial was unabated to-day. Attorney Vincent began the cross-examination of Bialk, and put to him questions regarding his connection with the police since May 16. Bialk testified that since May 16 he had been with Officer Klinger, living at the latter's house and paying no board. Inspector Schaack had provided means for his wife to live and pay rent.

Mr. Vincent brought out the fact that previous to May 1 the watchman had met Luetgert in different parts of the factory at all times of the night. Bialk said he regarded the actions of his employer on the night of May 1 as suspicious, because he turned on the steam into the basement at 9 o'clock.

It was made plain to the jury in the cross-examination that Bialk, from his position in the boiler room could have looked through an opening near the elevator and have seen Luetgert at the vat in the basement. He did not do so, he said, because he knew it would not do for him to be caught at it. Bialk said that although Luetgert had barricaded the door leading directly from the boiler room when he went to the basement, there was another route by which he could have walked into the basement. He did not go in, he said, because Luetgert had told him to go back to his fires after he had delivered the second bottle of medicine to him. Luetgert did not at any time tell him not to enter the basement. The watchman said he could have looked from the upper floors of the factory across a court into the part of the building where the vats were, and could have seen Luetgert and his lantern, but did not do so.

Frank Odorofsky was then called as a witness. He was an employe of Luetgert and his duties were around the vats. Odorofsky said he broke up the caustic potash, and under Luetgert's directions put it in the middle vat. The witness then told what he saw in the basement on Monday morning, May 3. Beside the middle vat was a mass of reddish brown stuff, which had overflowed from the vat and had been carried part of the way toward the sewer opening in the floor.

The stuff had an offensive smell, the witness said, and was slimy and greasy. Near the vat were three doors which had been taken from the smokehouses near by. Two of the doors were smeared with the same substance as though they had been on top of the vat and the contents of the vat had boiled up against the doors. He said he took a quantity of the stuff on a shovel and examined it carefully. In it he could see small pieces of bone and what appeared to be particles of flesh.

Odorofsky said Luetgert ordered him to remove the stuff from the floor and vat, which he did, and the sausage maker then told him to take it out into the yard and scatter it all over the yard. "I took it out into the yard," said the witness, "but I did not scatter it around. Instead I dumped it in one place and put some dirt over it."

The witness was on the stand when the court adjourned.

# INDIAN TO STUDY THEOLOGY.

### Member of Alaska Tribe Will Enter Chicago University.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 1.—Edward Marsden, a full-blooded Indian, belonging to the Tlimpsheum tribe, which inhabits Alaska about 350 miles below Sitka, visited the University of Chicago to-day. He will study at the theological department. He created quite a sensation on the campus by his swarthy appearance and the clerical cut of his dress.

Mr. Marsden is a graduate of Marietta College of Ohio, and has an excellent command of the English language. The tribe to which he belongs is situated about 850 miles from the Klondike region.

# AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—George L. Storm, Klondike; H. P. Colver, Seattle.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. P. C. Cheney, New Hampshire; ex-Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle, Kentucky.

GILSEY—B. B. Crowninshield, Boston; C. P. Bell, Washington.

GRAND—George H. McMartin, United States Army; George F. Barney, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—G. G. Vest, Missouri.

HOLLAND—Chief James McCredil, Albany Fire Department; President E. T. Jeffrey, Denver and Rio Grande Railway.

IMPERIAL—Major W. H. Hamlin, Paymaster United States Army; Messrs. Blewe, Roberts, George, Figner, Lamb, Mills, Gibson, and Farnham, City Council of Camden, N. J.

MANHATTAN—Samuel Dickson, Arthur E. Newbold, Philadelphia; J. L. Stoddard, Boston.

MURRAY HILL—Pedro P. de Uhagon, Madrid; Senator N. M. Stranahan, Fulton; Col. James J. Toffey, New Jersey.

NETHERLAND—J. T. Rollins, Cedarhurst.

PARK AVENUE—Dr. C. Attrill, Los Angeles.

PLAZA—The Rev. William Chester, Milwaukee.

SAVOY—Roswell Miller, Chicago.

WALDORF—G. H. Morehouse, London; William H. Whitridge, Baltimore.

WINDSOR—W. C. Unwin, Palace Gate Mansion, London.

# ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

### Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Arnold, H. H., & Son, Huntington, Ind.; Charles Arnold, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Arnold, H. C., & Co., Bluffton, Ind.; F. F. Eagelee, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Adler, J., & Co., Gas City, Ind.; J. Adler, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Albemarle Soapstone Company, Alberene, Va.; F. L. Felter, general merchandise.

Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. G. Lambie, dress goods and cloaks, 95 Franklin Street; Westminster Hotel.

Alliger, J. H., Elgin, Ill.; J. H. Alliger, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

A. A. Richy, Louisville, Ky., tanning.

A. A. Richy, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. A. A. Richy, tanning.

Anderson & McKay, Chicago, Ill.; A. Anderson, cotions and shoes; Union Square Hotel.

Auerhan, S., Bradford, Penn., dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.

Booth, John J., Utica, N. Y.; John J. Booth; hatter and furrier.

Bean, Ira J., Detroit, Mich.; Ida F. Chaffee; cloaks and millinery; Cadillac Hotel.

Bean, Mrs. Ira J., Detroit, Mich.; Ira J. Bean; cloaks and millinery; Cadillac Hotel.

Bean, Ira J., Detroit, Mich.; Ira J. Bean; cloaks and millinery; Cadillac Hotel.

Blake, Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; G. C. Dowell, millinery; Hoffman House.

Beager, A., Baltimore; A. Rosenbaum, millinery; 741 Broadway.

Barnes, J., Laporte, Ind.; millinery and fancy goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Beach, L. F., & Co., Joliet, Ill.; L. F. Beach, notions; Murray Hill Hotel.

Bamman & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Josephine Vestal, dry goods, 147 West Twenty-first Street.

Bartell, F. W., Silome Springs, Ark.; F. W. Bartell, dry goods, &c.

Barnes, Julius, & Co., La Porte, Ind.; Julius Barnes, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Black, E. F., Leonia Station, N. Y.; B. C. Black, dry goods and wall paper.

Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., collars and cuffs; St. Denis Hotel.

Brown, W. S., Birmingham, Ala.; dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Berry Brothers, Columbus, Ohio; R. G. Berry, bolts and nuts; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Bartell, Frank W., Silome Springs, Ark., dry goods.

Brown, John, Chicago, Ill.; John Brown, banker; Union Square Hotel.

Bartlett & Root, ——ron, Ohio; Emma B. Root, millinery; Bradford.

Bayer, F. J., & Co., Galesburg, Ill.; F. J. Bayer, dry goods; Broadway Central.

Bacon, F. E., & Co., Rome, N. Y.; George W. Reese, dry goods.

Bacon, F. E., & Co., Rome, N. Y.; F. E. Bacon, dry goods.

Boyer, Francis J., & Co., Galesburg, Ill.; F. J. Boyer, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Burns, Charles M., Wellsboro, N. C.; Charles M. Burns, dry goods and notions; St. Nicholas Hotel.

M. E. Clark, Lexington, Ky., millinery; 213 West Fourteenth Street.

Craig, T. H., & Co., Yazoo City, Miss.; F. B. Craig, general merchandise; Marlborough Hotel.

Chandler Mortgage Company, (bank,) Chicago, Ill., brokers; John J. Hartigan.

Crawford & Co., Coshocton, Ohio; W. K. Crawford, dry goods; Philadelphia Hotel.

Comstock & Son, South Glens Falls, N. Y.; Frederick A. Comstock, general merchandise; Smith & McNell's Hotel.

Cluett, Coon & Co., Troy, N. Y.; D. B. Coon; collars and cuffs; Broadway Central Hotel.

Cohen, A. B., Kane, Penn.; A. B. Cohen; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Cohen, Mrs. S., Portland, Oregon; I. Labowitch; dry goods.

Coleman, M. W., & Co., Seneca, S. C.; W. S. Hunter; general store.

Cadwell-Dougherty Company, Philadelphia, Penn.; F. J. Dougherty; leather.

Comstock, E. M., & Co., Ypsilanti, Mich.; B. H. Comstock, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Chandler Mortgage Company Bank, Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Rose, brokers.

Cohen, Nathan, Erie, Penn.; Nathan Cohen, millinery; 20 Irving Place.

Cheseldim, Charles, London, Ohio, dry goods.

Chappell & Calliver, Carlisle, Ky.; T. C. Calliver, dry goods.

Connelly & Wallace, Scranton, Penn.; B. P. Connelly, dry goods, notions, millinery, cloaks, and suits, 45 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.

Carlisle, J. B., Lebanon, Ky.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Crosser, Ogilvie, Dry Goods Company, East Liverpool, Ohio; D. M. Ogilvie, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Cleland, Simpson & Taylor, Scranton, Penn.; D. E. Taylor, dry goods, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

Cohen, H., Salem, Ohio, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Charles T. Bradley, Bradford, Conn., dry goods; Broadway Central.

Curry, William, & Sons, Key West, Fla.; G. H. Curry, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Copeland & Harris, Binghamton, N. Y.; J. S. Copeland, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Dunn, A., & Sons, Fort Plain, N. Y.; Andrew Dunn; jewelry.

Desbecker, Wellt & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Desbecker, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Dehm, J., & Son, Havana, Ill.; G. A. Dehm, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.

Downs, The H. W., Company, Boston, Mass.; H. W. Downs, dressmakers' supplies; Broadway Central Hotel.

Davis, M., De Land, Fla.; dry goods; 63 West Thirty-sixth Street.

Debbold, L. E., Rome, N. Y., millinery.

De Foe, J. V., & Son, Adrian, Mich.; Harry S. De Foe, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Dyce, James, & Co., Brockton, Mass.; John Carstairs; dry goods.

Dyce, James, & Co., Woonsocket, R. I.; James Dyce; dry

*The Wanamaker Store*

## THE METHODS OF OUR SHOE BUSINESS

Are stirring the trade of this City. Under all our Shoe offerings there is the purpose to build a business that will grow upon character. It is hard to get the Public to understand the facts about our Shoes—the statements seem exaggerated. But we submit the Shoes to criticism and the higher the criticism the better.

### POPULAR IGNORANCE CONCERNING SHOES

Is the basis of many a fortune. Few people know solid shoemaking when they see it.

Before the writer are two women's button Shoes.

One of them has a pasted insole—three layers of skivings stuck together. The upper half of the heel is of pressed scraps of leather, and there is an entire absence of decent finish. But the Shoes it represents are exploited as wonderful bargains—and perhaps you buy them under the notion that they are cheap.

The other represents our Women's Kid Button Shoes at *One Dollar and Forty Cents.* Solid soles, heels and insoles, kidskin smooth and fine, finish neat, button facings strong.

Equal Shoes at the money you never saw before, and you'll pay $3 or more for the same elsewhere.

### CHILDREN'S SHOES

School days bring the question of Children's School Shoes.

Shoes for the Boys and Girls from 4 to 12 years that wear Shoes without heels. *The most important Shoe News of the day concerns them.*

They are John Mundell's Shoes—you know their reputation—just the sorts for hard knock - about wear; solar-tipped toes that will stand the racket of the ball-ground and the jumping-rope.

They are both buttoned and laced. Kidskin and Calfskin, stout, heavy, solid from ankle to toe. A slight change in the future finish has put several thousands of these Shoes in our way at half prices. Therefore we can sell them

**SIZES 5½ TO 10½ 75C**
**SIZES 11 TO 2 95C**

Values until to-day were $1.25 to $2.

## IMPORTANT NEWS OF CARPETS AND RUGS

The new Autumn Carpets and Rugs are here in great force. The Store's readiness to serve you is amply demonstrated by the more than twelve hundred styles of Carpets alone that are gathered here. Many patterns were designed exclusively for Wanamaker's, and are not found elsewhere.

The best Carpet looms of England and America are tributary to this stock. No hampering ties to confine us to the product of any mill. Trashy Carpets have no place in our stocks. The Lowest possible prices for worthy goods.

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## HAWAII TO RATIFY FIRST

### Extra Session of the Senate to Take Up the Annexation Treaty on Sept. 6.

### MINISTER HATCH GETS HOME

### Trouble in the Dole Cabinet Over Its Foreign Policy—Japan's Attitude Uncertain—Hatch May Not Return to This Country.

HONOLULU, Hawaii, Aug. 24.—Francis M. Hatch, Minister to Washington, arrived Aug. 20, with special information which will require the attention of both Government and Senate, and a secret notice has already been issued to the members of the latter body calling upon them to meet in extra session Sept. 6 to consider the question. Meanwhile Minister Hatch is in almost constant consultation with President Dole and his Cabinet.

The lawmakers will be asked to ratify the annexation treaty recently signed in Washington, and, as a majority of the members favor annexation, the matter will be rushed through. The reason for an extra session of the Senate is a matter of conjecture, and much curiosity is evinced. One Senator is authority for the statement that Minister Hatch brought word from President McKinley that he had resolved to call Congress two months earlier than usual for the purpose of disposing of the treaty before the regular session; and this theory appears to find favor with other Senators. Another matter to be considered by the Hawaiian Senate is that of rendering assistance to the Executive in unraveling the Japanese muddle, as it is said that Japan's acceptance of the offer of arbitration is so vague that the President and his Cabinet are in a quandary.

There are rumors of a split in the Cabinet over the question, and it is said that the intervention of the Senate is required to prevent an open rupture. The Hawaiian Star created a sensation by the publication of a scheme, alleged to have been backed by the Sugar Trust, to block annexation.

It is said that a call has been made for a big demonstration Sept. 14 against closer political union with the United States. Senators Morgan and Quay are expected to arrive in Honolulu from the United States that day, and the object of the anti-annexationists is to impress them with the feeling upon the island. The United States steamship Bennington arrived from San Diego Aug. 24, after a run of nine days, and the Marion is prepared to leave on the 26th for Mare Island.

James B. Castle, who has held the position of Collector of Customs since the Queen was deposed, has resigned on account of ill health. It is rumored, however, that the real cause of his resignation is dissatisfaction with the manner in which the Cabinet is treating the Japanese affair. Castle controls a newspaper, and it is generally believed he will now devote his whole time and attention to conducting a vigorous attack upon the officials.

It is understood that he is particularly bitter against H. E. Cooper, Minister of Foreign Affairs, whom Castle believes to be unsuited for that important position. If Cooper is retired, Hatch may take up the portfolio again, but in any event it is fully understood Hatch will not return to the United States. T. A. Thurston, who was sent home by Gresham, is spoken of as his successor at Washington.

### CONFIRMATION IN WASHINGTON.

#### No One Questions that Hawaii Will Ratify the Treaty First.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—There is no disposition among officials here to question the correctness of the statement in the dispatches from Hawaii to the effect that Minister Hatch hurried to Honolulu with the special purpose of securing annexation action by the Hawaiian Government in advance of the meeting of our Congress. There is no rule in diplomatic practice that would forbid Hawaii first acting upon the treaty, and the treaty itself does not indicate which Government is to take the initiative in the ratification.

While it is regarded as desirable in the execution of the policy of President McKinley toward Hawaii as laid down in his message transmitting the treaty to Congress last June that the document shall be ready in all respects for the action of the United States Senate at its next session, it is not believed that the President has any intention of calling a special session for the purpose of ratification.

Indeed, considering the fact that if the Hawaiian Legislature acts with the greatest promptness upon the treaty, it can scarcely complete this action and return the ratified convention to Washington before October at the earliest, it would appear to be unnecessary to advance the session of Congress by such a short space of time as would intervene between that date and the date upon which Congress will meet in regular session.

### THE TORPEDO BOAT RODGERS.

#### Naval Trial Board Not Discouraged—May Meet Requirements.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The members of the Naval Trial Board have returned to Washington from Baltimore, where they made the first trial of the torpedo boat Rodgers yesterday. The members of the board, so far from being discouraged with the failure of the boat to make the full required speed, are confident that she is an excellent craft, and barring such an accident as occurred yesterday, will certainly make the contract speed.

The Rodgers was making 25 knots an hour when the crack appeared in the exhaust pipe of the circulating pump and slowed down the speed. Then, after being disabled, with the circulating pump cut off, and using only such water as could be scooped in for cooling the condensers, the boat made 23½ knots per hour, or within a knot of the required speed.

The break in the exhaust pipe is ascribed by the board to the excessive vibrations of the light hull under the enormous power of the engines. Another break can be guarded against by putting a loop in the pipe, and this will be done in time for a second trial next Friday.

#### The Supreme Court Docket.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The docket for the next term of the United States Supreme Court, which will begin on Oct. 11, is being prepared. It contains to date 440 cases, showing an addition of 63 cases since the adjournment of the court in May. There were 595 cases on the docket when the court convened in October, 1896. This year the number will be fully 100 less. The constant falling off indicates that the court will soon be quite up to date with its business. The diminution of cases coming to this tribunal has been caused principally by the creation of the United States Courts of Appeal, causing a falling off of from 1,000 to 1,500 cases per year in the cases brought to this court from the United States Circuit Courts.

#### Gen. Clark Out of Office.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Secretary Gage to-day accepted the resignation of Gen. John B. Clark of Missouri, who was Chief of the Material Division of the Treasury. His salary was $2,500. The position is no longer necessary, and no one will be appointed to succeed him. Gen. Clark was at one time Clerk of the House of Representatives. C. R. McBlair of Maryland, Chief of the Photographic Division, was suspended, as Secretary Gage decided that his position also was superfluous for the present. It paid $2,000.

## PHYSICIANS IN MONTREAL

### Sections of the British Medical Association Opened with Papers by Doctors and Surgeons.

### DR. WILLIAM OSLER SPEAKS

#### Many Americans and Distinguished Englishmen Take Part in Discussions—Medico-Chirurgical Society Entertains Lord Lister at Dinner—Toasts and Speeches.

MONTREAL, Sept. 1.—The regular work of the British Medical Association began this morning when the sections opened. The section in medicine had for its President Dr. Stephen Mackenzie of London, England. Among the American guests contributing papers to-day were Dr. Henry M. Lyman of Chicago, Dr. J. M. Fussell, Dr. John H. Musser, and Dr. James M. Tyson of Philadelphia.

**Paper by Dr. William Osler.**

The principal paper was read by Dr. William Osler, F. R. C. P., Professor of Medicine in Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. Dr. Osler said in part:

"To trace successfully the evolution of any one of the learned professions would require the hand of a master, of one who, like Darwin, could combine the capacity for patient observation with philosophic vision. In the case of medicine the difficulties are enormously increased by the extraordinary development which belongs to the history of the present century. The rate of progress has been too rapid for us to appreciate, and we stand bewildered, and, as it were, in a state of intellectual giddiness, when we attempt to obtain a broad, comprehensive view of the subject. In a safer 'middle flight' it is my purpose to dwell on certain of the factors which have molded the profession in English-speaking lands beyond the narrow seas—of British medicine in Greater Britain. Even for this lesser task (though my qualifications are wide and my sympathies deep) I recognize the limitations of my fitness, and am not unaware that in my ignorance I shall overlook much which might have rendered less sketchy a sketch necessarily imperfect.

"Turning to the main question of the development of this British medicine in Greater Britain, I must at once acknowledge the impossibility of doing justice to it, can only indicate a few points of importance, and I must confine my remarks chiefly to the American part of Greater Britain.

"We may recognize three periods, corresponding to three distinct waves of influence; the first from the early migrations to about 1820; the second from about 1820 to 1860, and the third from about 1860 to the present time.

"The Colonial settlements were contemporaneous with the revival of medicine in England. Fellow-students of Harvey at Cambridge might have sailed in the Mayflower and the Arbella. The more carefully planned expeditions usually enlisted the services of a well-trained physician, and the early records, particularly of the New England colonies, contain many interesting references to these college-bred men. Giles Firman, who settled in Boston in 1632, a Cambridge man, seems to have been the first to give instruction in medicine in the new world. The parsons of that day had often a smattering of physic, and illustrated what Cotton Mather called an 'angelical conjunction.' He says: 'Ever since the days of Luke, the Evangelist, skill in physic has been frequently professed, and practiced by persons whose more declared business was the study of divinity.' Firman himself, finding 'physic but a means helpe,' took orders. These English physicians in the New England colonies were scholarly, able men Roger Chillingworth, in Hawthorne's 'Scarlet Letter,' has depicted them in a sketch of his own life. 'Made up of earnest, studious, thoughtful, quiet years, bestowed faithfully for the increase of knowledge; faithfully, too, for the advancement of human welfare; men thoughtful for others, caring little for themselves, kind, just, true, and of constant if not warm affections'—a singularly truthful picture of the old colonial physician.

**First Medical Schools in America.**

"Until the establishment of medical schools—University of Pennsylvania, 1763; King's College, (afterward Columbia,) 1767, and Harvard, 1782—the supply of physicians for the colonies came from Great Britain, supplemented by men trained under the old apprentice system, and of colonists who went to Edinburgh, Leyden, and London for their medical education. This latter group had a most powerful effect in molding professional life in the pre-revolutionary period, for they were men who had enjoyed not alone the instruction, but often the intimate friendship of the Great English and European physicians.

"Until about 1820 the English profession of this continent knew little else than British medicine. After this date, in the United States, the ties of professional union with the old country became relaxed, owing in great part to the increase in the number of home schools, and in part to the development of an American literature. To 1820, 114 native medical books of all kinds had been issued from the press, and 131 reprints and translations, the former English, the latter almost exclusively French (Billings).

"After 1825 American students no longer went to Edinburgh and London, but to Paris, and one can say that between 1830 and 1860 every teacher and writer of note passed under the Gallic yoke. The translations of Louis's works, a truly extraordinary success of his American pupils—a band of the ablest young men the country has ever seen—added force to the movement. And yet this was a period in which American medical literature was made up largely of pirated English books, and the Systems, Encyclopaedias, and Libraries, chiefly reprints, testify to the zeal of the publishers, Stokes, Graves, Watson, Todd, Bennett, and Williams furnished Anglican pap to the sucklings, as well as strong meat to the full grown. In spite of the powerful French influence the textbooks of the schools were almost exclusively English.

**Medicine in America 1860-97.**

"The rise of the Vienna school was for a long time the only visible result in Germany of the French Renaissance. Skoda, the German Laennec, and Rokitansky, the German Morgagni, influenced English and American thought between 1840 and 1860, but it was not until after the latter date that Teutonic medicine began to be felt as a vitalizing power, chiefly through the energy of Virchow. After the translation of the "Cellular Pathology" by Chance (1860) the way lay clear and open to every young student who desired inspiration. There had been great men in Berlin before Virchow, but he made the town on the Spree a Mecca for the faithful of all lands.

"From this period we can date the rise of German influence in the profession of this continent. It came partly through the study of pathological histology under the stimulus given by Virchow, and partly through the development of the specialties, particularly diseases of the eye, of the skin, and of the larynx.

"The speaker traced the growth of medicine in Australasia and India. In the former he said that the professional population of native-trained men was as yet small, and the proportion of graduates and licentiates from English, Scotch, and Irish colleges and boards guaranteed the dominance of old country ideas.

**Medical Work in India.**

In speaking of India he said:

"To the Hindus we owe a debt which we can at any rate acknowledge; and even in medicine many of our traditions and practices may be traced to them, as may be gathered from that most interesting 'History of Aryan Medical Science,' by the Thakore Sahib of Gondal.

"Then there arises the memory of the men who have done so much for British medicine in this great empire. Far from their homes, far from congenial surroundings, and far from the stimulus of scientific influences, Annesley and Ballingall, Twining, Morehead, Waring, Parkes, Cunningham, Lewis, Vandyke Carter, and many others have nobly upheld the traditions of Harvey and of Sydenham. On the great epidemic diseases how impoverished would our literature be in the absence of their contributions! But then there comes the thought of 'the little done, the undone vast,' when one considers the remarkable opportunities for study which India has presented. Where else and the world is there such a field for observation in cholera, leprosy, dysentery, the plague, typhoid fever, malaria, and in a host of other less important maladies. And what has the British Government done toward the scientific investigation of the diseases of India? Until recently little or nothing, and the proposal to found an Institute for the scientific study of disease has actually come from the native chiefs. The work of Dr. Hankin and of Prof. Haffkine, and the not unmixed evil of the brisk epidemic of plague in Bombay, may arouse the officials to a consciousness of their shortcomings. While sanitary progress has been great, as shown in a reduction of the mortality from 69 per mille before 1857 to 15 per mille at present, many problems are still urgent, as may be gathered from Dr. Harvey's Presidential address in the proceedings of the Indian Medical Congress. That typhoid fever can be called the 'scourge of India,' and that the incidence of the disease should remain so high among the troops points to serious sanitary defects as yet unremedied. As to the prevalence of venereal disease among the soldiers, an admission of nearly 500 per mille tells its own tale. On reading the journals and discussions one gets the impression that things are not as they should be in India. There seems to be an absence of proper standards of authority. Had there been in each Presidency during the past twenty years well-equipped Government laboratories in charge of able men, well trained in modern methods, the contributions to our knowledge of epidemic diseases might have been epoch making, and, at any rate, we should have been spared the crudeness which is evident in some of the work (particularly in that upon malaria) of zealous but badly trained men."

The section in surgery had for its President the well-known London surgeon and author Christopher Heath, F. R. C. S. The Americans reading papers were Dr. H. O. Marcy of Boston and Dr. Theodore McGraw of Detroit. President Heath read a paper on "The Teaching of Surgery." He said among other things:

"Looking back over forty years of professional life, nothing surprises me more than the change which has come over the treatment of calculus. In my student days, to see Fergusson cut for stone by the lateral method was to witness an operation as near perfection as was conceivable, and the dexterity and rapidity with which the calculus was extracted were only marred by the frequency with which death from septic causes spoiled the skill of the surgeon. To have one's first lithotomy was an event in the life of the young surgeon, and every now and then a reputation was spoiled by some contretemps in the public performance of the operation. Later, I was the frequent witness of my colleague Henry Thompson's skill in using the lithotrite to break up the calculus in a series of 'sittings.' Then came 'litholapaxy,' or rapid lithotrity, which we owe to Bigelow, the Great American surgeon, and, lastly, that recurrence to the old high or suprapubic operation which was due to the Scandinavian Surgeon Petersen. Hence the student of to-day rarely, if ever, sees a perineal lithotomy, and as a consequence his interest in the anatomy of the parts concerned in the operation was greatly diminished. Possibly the surgeons of the last generation laid too much stress upon anatomical details, but it is somewhat remarkable to find how little anatomy seems to serve for practice in the present day.

"Still, the great foundations of the art and science of surgery remain undisturbed. Without a knowledge of anatomy, of pathology, and histology progress in surgery is impossible, and it is for those who hold the important positions of teachers in our great medical schools to insist upon a foundation of scientific and practical training being given to our students if they are to become the successful practitioners of the future. The growing tendency of the non-medical teachers of collateral science to regard their particular subject as the one most essential for the medical student must be restrained, and the preliminary period of medical study must be cleared of many obstructions if the student is to have the necessary time to devote to the thorough study of those strictly medical subjects which will fit him to be a sound, practical, and at the same time scientific, physician and surgeon."

The section in Public Medicine had for its President Dr. E. P. La Chapelle of Montreal, the well-known Canadian sanitarian. Dr. Hewitt of Minnesota contributed a paper on "Leprosy in Minnesota." Dr. D. Murray Motter of Washington, a paper on "Legal Medicine"; Dr. G. N. Hough of New Bedford, Mass., a paper on "Cadavouric Fauna"; Dr. Wolfred Nelson spoke on "Leprosy," saying that it was not a contagious disease.

The section in Obstetrics and Gynaecology had for its President Dr. William P. Sinclair of Manchester, England. Among the able papers was one by Dr. W. C. Lusk of New York.

The section on Pharmacology and Therapeutics had for its President Dr. J. Leech of Manchester, Englan Among the Americans taking part was Dr. Edes of Jamaica Plains, L. I. He read an interesting paper on "Insomnia."

**Dr. W. Watson Cheyne's Address.**

The section in Pathology and Bacteriology had for its President the well-known London surgeon Dr. W. Watson Cheyne. Dr. Cheyne read a paper on "The Progress and Results of Pathological Work." He said, in part:

"The most striking and important advance has been the growth of the great science of bacteriology, a science which has not only led to most important practical results, but has also thrown a flood of light on the processes which go on in the body as a whole, and has stimulated research in other directions not immediately associated with it. Twenty-five years ago bacteriology as a science was non-existent.

"It is difficult for those who have only taken up the subject of bacteriology comparatively recently to realize the absolute blank which it presented even twenty years ago. When I became house surgeon to Lord Lister in 1876 objections of all kinds were urged against the theory on which Listerism was based, some denying the existence of bacteria at all, others maintaining the theory of spontaneous generation; some asserting that organisms were always present in the healthy tissues, others denying that they had anything to do with disease, or that the success of the antiseptic principle depended in any way on the exclusion of micro-organisms from wounds. It was these objections which led me to take up bacteriology, for it seemed to me of great importance to ascertain whether or not, as a result of antiseptic treatment, organisms were absent from the discharges from the wounds. Although at the present time such an investigation would be one of the simplest, yet when I came to carry it out I was met with the greatest difficulties. Practically nothing of the kind had been done before, and all the means of investigation had to be devised. Methods of staining bacteria had not been introduced, we had no oil immersion lenses, and I very soon found that by looking at discharges from wounds containing leucocytes, granular matter, and débris with dry or water immersion lenses, and without substage condensors, no satisfactory result could be arrived at. Hence I came to the conclusion that attempts must be made to see whether organisms grew in suitable fluids inoculated from the discharges. Here again everything had to be devised. A suitable pabulum, methods of sterilization, of inoculation, and of incubation had to be worked out. A large amount of time was spent in getting over the preliminary difficulties, and after a satisfactory method had been found, much labor had to be devoted to preliminary questions, such as spontaneous generation, morphological characters of bacteria, their presence or absence in the living body, conditions of growth, and so on.

**The Work of Dr. Koch.**

"Then came Koch's work on infective diseases of wounds, and the publication of his methods of staining and examining bacteria and of cultivating them on solid media, and this work is at the foundation of all modern bacteriological research. From this period the investigations have branched off in two directions. In the first place, almost all the infective diseases have been investigated for parasitic organisms, and in a large number the casual agents have been identified. And, in the second place, researches have been carried on in the direction of tracing out the life-history and functional activity of bacteria, and of ascertaining what occurs in the body when organisms or their products are introduced.

"When Cohnheim first published his observations on the emigration of corpuscles it was thought by many that the leucocyte was everything and did everything, but it was soon evident that other cells of different origin must be taken into consideration. When Metchnikoff's theory of phagocytosis first came out, some of those who adopted it assumed that all wandering cells were phagocytes; but here, again, further investigation has shown that cells differ greatly as regards their phagocytic action. I think that a good deal of the confusion of these processes arises from the fact that expressions involving a teleological argument are becoming very common, more especially with regard to the protective arrangements of the body. On the idea of an acting intelligence on the part of the cells, the two processes would naturally go together; but, looked on as the simple effect of an injury, they should, I believe, be regarded as independent, and the less and the shorter the inflammation the better and quicker the healing process.

"A very remarkable thing in connection with these advances, especially in experimental pathology, is the enormous direct practical benefit which has already resulted to the human race; and it is sufficient answer to the antivivisectionists who oppose the use of intelligence and observation and experiment, to point to the saving of human life and the relief of suffering which has taken place in the last few years.

**Lord Lister and Pasteur.**

"The greatest of all the advances, because so wide-reaching, has been in the prophylaxis of disease, especially in the prevention of septic disease after operations, as brought about by the discoveries of Lord Lister. By these discoveries the occurrence of sepsis in wounds made through unbroken skin is prevented, and the chances of general sepsis in septic wounds are much diminished, and numerous lives are saved, not only in this way, but also by the fact that the Listerian treatment permits the performance of many life-saving operations which could not otherwise be attempted. In other cases also, prophylaxis is of great value as in diphtheria, and in Pasteur's treatment of rabies, which may properly be grouped as a prophylactic rather than a curative treatment.

"Lastly, I may refer to advances in the cure of disease. In the case of diphtheria there can be no question that the antitoxin is a most potent curative agent, and that, used in the early stages, it is almost certain to cut short the disease. As regards tetanus, the evidence in the case of animals is absolutely convincing, but in patients suffering from the disease the effect is not certain, probably because we have to do with an acute illness, which runs its course before the serum has had time to act. The same may also be the case with the anti-streptococcic serum, although I have great doubts as to its value as a curative agent. In other instances, such as plague and snakebite, we may apparently look forward to a cure; while researches are being carried on with regard to pneumonia which may lead to valuable results; nor must I forget to mention Pasteur's system of inoculating cattle against anthrax. What are we to say about the new tuberculin? We all know how careful an observer Koch is, and the fact that he looks on it as a valuable remedy is to my mind sufficient to make it necessary to give it a careful and hopeful trial. I must say that I have always been favorably inclined to the old tuberculin, and have regarded it in relation to phthisis like iodide of potassium in relation to syphillis, and, had I been a physician, I do not think I should have abandoned it in the hurried manner in which it was thrown aside."

**Dr. R. M. Bucke's Paper.**

The section in Psychology had for its President Dr. R. M. Bucke of London, Ontario. A number of papers were read, one by Dr. G. H. Rose of Maryland, on disease in relation to insanity. Dr. Bucke read a paper on "The Mental Evolution of Man." His closing remarks are most significant:

"So-called telepathy and clairvoyance seem to be specimens of nascent faculties. I place in the same class the phenomena of what is often named spiritualism. The labors of the Society for Psychical Research have made it to me plain that these phenomena, as notably in the case of W. Stainton Moses, really exist. And I think that a study of the above-mentioned case, together with that of Mrs. Piper and that of Mary J. Fancher of Brooklyn, would compel any unprejudiced person to make the same admission. But to me these are not cases in which outside agents are acting on or through a human being, but are cases in which a given human being has faculties which are not commonly possessed. Whether any given faculty, such as one of those now alluded to, shall grow, become common, and finally universal in the race, or wither and disappear, will depend upon the general laws of natural selection, and upon whether the possession of the nascent faculty is advantageous or not to the individual and to the race.

"But of infinitely more importance than telepathy and so-called spiritualism (no matter what explanation we give of these, or what their future is destined to be) is the final fact to be here touched upon. This is that superimposed upon self-consciousness, as is that faculty upon simple consciousness, a third and higher form of consciousness is at present making its appearance in our race. This higher form of consciousness when it appears occurs, as it must, at the full maturity of the individual, at about the age of thirty-five, but almost always between the ages of thirty and forty. There have been occasional cases of it for the last 2,000 years, and it is becoming more and more common. In fact, in all respects, as far as observed, it obeys the laws to which every nascent faculty is subject. Many more or less perfect examples of this new faculty exist in the world to-day, and it has been my privilege to know personally, and to have had the opportunity of studying, several men and women who have possessed it. In the course of a few more millenniums there should be born from the present human race a higher type of man possessing this higher consciousness. This new race, as it may well be called, would occupy, as toward us, a position such as that occupied by us toward the simple conscious alalus homo. The advent of this higher, better, and happier race would amply justify the long agony of its birth through the countless ages of our past. And it is the first article of my belief, some of the grounds of which I have endeavored to lay before you, that a race is in course of evolution."

**Other Sections.**

The section in Ophthalmology had for its President Mr. Edward Nettleship of London. Among the Americans reading papers were Dr. R. L. L. Randolph, Baltimore, and Dr. George L. Gould of Philadelphia.

The section in Laryngology and Otology had for its President Dr. G. MacDonald of London. The Americans reading papers were Dr. J. H. Bryan, Washington; Dr. Fletcher Ingalls, Chicago; Dr. John N. Mackenzie, Baltimore; Dr. Robert E. Myles of New York, and Dr. John O'Roe of Rochester. The section on Anatomy had for its President Dr. Augustus D. Walker of London, England. The Americans contributing were Dr. Ward Cornell, Dr. Lamb, Washington, and Dr. Carl Huber of Ann Arbor, Mich.

Over 1,000 physicians and surgeons are in attendance, of whom nearly 300 are Americans. All of the State Medical Associations have sent delegates as well as many societies devoted to specialties. The weather has been perfect.

**A Dinner to Lord Lister.**

The dinner given by the Medico-Chirurgical Society of this city to Lord Lister at the Windsor Hotel was a great success. Dr. George A. Wilkins, its President, presided. On his right was Lord Aberdeen, the popular Governor General of Canada, the friend of science and learning. Lord Aberdeen sat on Dr. Wilkinses right; Lord Lister, the guest of the evening, on his left. Sir William Hingston of this city and Sir James Grant of Ottawa sat near them. Again the ever-welcome Americans were in evidence. Dr. George F. Shrady, Dr. Jacob, and Dr. Gibney of New York, Dr. Bacon of New Haven, and many others were present.

The chief speeches were made by Dr. Wilkins, who presented Lord Lister with a beautiful illuminated address. It was for mthe Medico-Chirurgical Society. The toasts were: "The Queen, the Governor General, and Lord Lister." "God Save the Queen" was sung, all standing. Lord Aberdeen made one of the happy and graceful speeches for which he is noted. He referred to Lord Lister's well-earned recognition at the hands of his sovereign.

When Lord Lister was presented the cheering was deafening, the greatest enthusiasm prevailing. He was visibly affected by the warmth of his reception. He made a modest speech regarding the work of his life, and trusted that he had not lived in vain.

The reception at Laval University was attended by Lord Aberdeen and the members and guests of the British Association. It was a very large and fashionable gathering of the society of the city. While the members are engaged in one direction or another, the wives and relatives are on excursions, picnics, lawn parties, and afternoon teas. Montreal is en fête.

**Social Scientists in Saratoga.**

SARATOGA, Sept. 1.—This is the third day of the meeting of the American Social Science Association. The session of the Department of Health was opened with remarks by Dr. Stephens Smith of New York on the importance of a high grade of physical healta among the inmates of public institutions with a view to cure, development or of reformation, and the best method of securing such health. The following papers were read this forenoon, followed by a general discussion on the same: Dr. P. M. Wise, President New York Lunacy Commission, on "The Insane"; Dr. W. O. Spratling, Superintendent Craig Colony, on "The Epileptic"; Dr. Everett Flood, Superintendent Hospital Cottages for Children, Baldwinsville, Mass., on "Home Cure of Epileptic Children"; Dr. J. C. Carson, Superintendent Syracuse State Asylum, on "The Feeble Minded," and Dr. H. E. Allison, Medical Superintendent Matteawan State Hospital for Insane Criminals, on "Insane Convicts."

### SAFE ROBBED IN WASHINGTON.

#### District Tax Collector's Office Out $9,000—Negro Suspected.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The safe of the District Tax Collector's office was robbed last night of all its contents, amounting to about $9,000, received during the day for taxes.

The loss was discovered when Cashier Chamberlin opened the safe as usual this morning. The safe had not been tampered with, and the police believe that Varick Hawkins, the negro messenger of the Tax Collector, learned the combination and robbed the safe after office hours. He was the last employe to leave the office yesterday, remaining behind for the alleged purpose of washing the windows. He failed to report for duty to-day, and the police are searching for him. It is said that he has been living beyond his means for some time.

## NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

#### Reduction of Freight Rates to Eureka Springs Over the E. S. and St. L. and S. F. Recommended.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day in an opinion by Chairman Morrison has "recommended" reductions of freight rates to Eureka Springs, Mo., over the Eureka Springs and St. Louis and San Francisco Railways.

The Eureka Springs Railway has for many years carried to its terminus freight at greatly reduced rates when intended for points beyond, to be reached by wagon transportation. The commission holds this arrangement does not make the railway company carriers beyond Eureka Springs, and that such lower rates are a discrimination against Eureka Springs and its business. The opinion continues:

"That transportatfon charges should be liberal, until the earnings are fully sufficient for a fair return on actual investment, will hardly be questioned, but it does not follow that rates long maintained and grossly discriminative must be continuous and may be lawfully exacted year by year, though it be assumed that railroad investment or property is so much more inviolable than other property that its owners must bear none of the losses or disadvantages incident to industrial and financial disarrangement, and that transportation charges are never excessive when the annual net earnings are less than the amount necessary to the reasonable annual income on such property and investment."

The opinion is, however, particularly noticeable in that it calls attention to and interprets the recent decision of the Supreme Court regarding the power of the commission to fix rates which shall control in the future. Of this decision the opinion says:

"Under the law, as construed by the Court, the commission has power to say what in respect to the past was reasonable and just, but as to rates complained of as unreasonable, unjust, and unlawful, and so found to be by the commission, it can make no provision or order for their reduction which the courts are required to enforce or the carriers obliged to obey."

#### FOR A RAILWAY IN COLOMBIA.

#### Engineers to Go to South America for Kansas City Capitalists.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 1.—W. E. Hanson and John Case, civil engineers of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railway, will leave shortly for Bogota, Colombia, South America, to make a survey of the route for the proposed railway to be built by Kansas City capitalists. They are sent by E. L. Martin, A. W. Stillwell, Robert Gillham, Robert J. Trimble, and other officers of the Pittsburg and Gulf system, who have secured a concession from Colombia through James Edward Buckley, Acting Vice Consul of this country at Bogota. The engineers expect to be gone three months, surveying a route for 450 miles of railway from Port Kilches, 250 miles from the mouth of the Magdalena River, to Bogota by way of Bucaramauga. If they make a favorable report it is the intention to organize a stock company to build the road.

Mr. Buckley left Kansas City last night for New York. He will meet Hanson and Case there and the party will leave New York on Sept. 4 for South America. Buckley lives in Spokane, Washington. He was a school boy in Kansas City. Recently he was appointed Vice Consul by Consul General Jacob Sleeper. The building of such a line of railway will require at least two years. Native labor with American overseers will be employed. All cars, engines, and train equipments will come from this country.

#### BROOKLYN TROLLEYS UNITING.

#### Col. Partridge Resigns—A Reach for Coney Island Traffic.

Col. John N. Partridge yesterday resigned the Presidency of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company, and John I. Heins, a Director of the road, was chosen to succeed him. Col. Partridge gave as a reason for his resignation his intention of making a protracted stay in Europe; but it is believed that the project for the ultimate consolidation of his road with the Smith Street line is the real reason. He has always held that this arrangement would not further the interests of his road, while the Directors have been strongly in favor of it.

Rumors are already being circulated of negotiations by which, when the De Kalb Avenue and Smith Street lines are consolidated, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will gain control of them, and thus compel the Nassau Railroad to surrender a share of its Coney Island traffic. The De Kalb Avenue Company, through its Franklin Avenue line, would give access to the Broadway ferry by a route directly across the city.

P. H. Flynn, who for a while threatened the proposed Smith Street and De Kalb Avenue consolidation, yesterday withdrew his injunction suit.

#### Cut-Rate War in Pennsylvania.

READING, Penn., Sept. 1.—The Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and Reading, and Wilmington and Northern Railroads are having a war in passenger rates. Sunday, Aug. 29, the Pennsylvania Company sold excursion tickets to Tolchester Beach, on Chesapeake Bay, for $1, while the Wilmington and Northern carried people to Bay Ridge, on the same bay, and back to Reading for the same price. Under ordinary conditions a regular excursion ticket from Reading to either one of these points, both being below Baltimore, would cost over $6. For the coming Sunday the Pennsylvania and Wilmington and Northern are advertising excursions to Wilmington, Del., seventy-two miles from Reading, for 75 cents. It is asserted that the Wilmington and Northern started the cut in rates and that officials of the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia and Reading informed the Wilmington and Northern unless it ceased they would make it interesting for all.

#### Sale of the Union Pacific.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The Attorney General is considering the advisability of appealing to the Circuit Court of Appeals from the decree of the United States Circuit Court recently entered at Omaha, for the sale of the Union Pacific Railway under foreclosure proceedings. The Government, it is understood, desires some modifications of the decree entered by the Circuit Court in order to still further protect the Government's interest, and it is only by an appeal that such modifications can be secured. Several members of the Reorganization Board of the Union Pacific were here last week to consult the Attorney General upon the subject.

#### Report of the Manhattan and Others.

ALBANY, Sept. 1.—The annual report of the Manhattan Railway Company for the year ending June 30, filed to-day, shows a net income for the year of $1,334,651, and that the number of passengers carried during that time was 182,964,851. The report of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, which was also filed to-day, shows a net income of $3,058,702 for the same year. The Nassau Electric Railway Company of Brooklyn had a net income for the year of $70,599, and the report of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Company shows a deficit for the year of $4,416.

#### Daniel S. Lamont in St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 1.—Daniel S. Lamont, the new Vice President of the Northern Pacific Railway, is in the city, and says he is awaiting the arrival of the new President, Charles S. Mellen, before he will be prepared to state what his duties will be. With his family, Mr. Lamont is for a few days the guest of President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway. He said he expected to remain here but a short time.

President Winter's duties in an official capacity ended at midnight, but he will continue at the headquarters of the road until President Mellen arrives next week.

#### M. B. Cutter Resigns.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 1.—M. B. Cutter, Superintendent of the Pittsburg and Wheeling Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with headquarters in this city, resigned his position, to take effect to-day upon the arrival of William Gibson, who comes from the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, and who was appointed assistant to Mr. Cutter. It is believed Mr. Gibson will receive the appointment as Superintendent. Mr. Cutter gives no reason for his resignation.

#### Ashley and the N. Y., O. & W.

President O. D. Ashley of the Wabash Railroad will at the annual meeting of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company on Sept. 25 be elected one of its Directors. The election of Mr. Ashley will cement the harmonious relations between the roads, which have an important interchange of traffic.

#### Southern Pacific Won't Reduce Rates.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—The Southern Pacific has announced that it will not be a party to the reduced rates made to San Francisco for the meeting of the letter carriers, and that it will insist upon its full proportion of the rates west of the Missouri River. The lines of the Western Passenger Association which have made low rates will be compelled to stand all of the reduction, and they can hardly do this and carry the business at a profit.

## The News in Brief.

There are thousands who want to learn the news of the day in the least possible time. Many business men want to do this in the few minutes' time it takes them to ride from office to home in the evening. For the benefit of those who are thus hurried, the MAIL AND EXPRESS prints daily a news summary that will give, in the fewest possible words, and well classified, the important events of the day. Having read the news in brief, the readers of the MAIL AND EXPRESS will have a general knowledge of all the day's events, and can then turn to the regular news columns for full particulars regarding that which interests them most.

## FOREIGN INSURANCE TAX.

#### The Letter Sent by Secretary Sherman to the Governor of Iowa Pointing Out Regulations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The attention of the Department of State has been drawn to the fact that the State of Iowa, by statute, has attempted to discriminate against foreign insurance companies doing business in the State. As there were indications of a similar intention on the part of certain other States, and the matter was one clearly in violation of the treaties made with certain nations, Secretary Sherman July 2 addressed the following letter to the Governor of Iowa:

Sir: It has been orally represented to this department by the Minister of Switzerland at this capital that the State of Iowa has laid a tax upon the

# FIRST UNITED STATES LOAN

## Text of a Most Interesting Historical Document.

## WAS A TIME OF LITTLE THINGS

**Three Millions of Florins Asked and Under Two Million Dollars of Revenue Shown—Washington Signed the Paper, and Alexander Hamilton Certified the Statistics.**

Brussels Letter from The Pall Mall Gazette.

It has been my good fortune to stumble across a document of rare value, which is in the keeping of a family of the Belgian nobility at Antwerp. The document in question describes the first loan ever contracted by the United States of America, and is signed by George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and the statistics certified to by Alexander Hamilton. It reads as follows:

GEORGE WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all whom it may concern, greeting:

Whereas, The Legislature of the United States of America by their Acts passed on the fourth and twelfth days of August one thousand seven hundred and ninety, authorized the President of the United States to borrow on their behalf certain sums of money therein named or any lesser sums for the purposes therein stated, and to make contracts respecting the foreign debt of the United States, and the President thereupon gave to Alexander Hamilton, Esquire, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, full powers by himself or any person appointed by him to carry the purposes of the said acts into execution, and the said Alexander Hamilton, in pursuance of the said powers, having authorized William Short, Esquire, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States of America at the Court of France, in that behalf, the said William Short has accordingly entered into contract with certain persons therein named for the loan of three millions of florins, which contract was executed at Antwerp in the Netherlands on the thirtieth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and is in the following words, to wit:—

Translation from the French:

On the thirtieth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, before me, Jean Gerard Jacobs, Notary, of Antwerp, admitted by the Sovereign Council of Brabant, in the presence of witnesses hereafter named, appeared Mr. William Short, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States of America at the Court of France, at present in this city, and to the witnesses known, exhibiting a power from Mr. Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury of the said United States, and this bearing date of September, 1790, authorizing the said William Short, by virtue of a power of substitution from the President of the United States to the said Alexander Hamilton, dated August the 28th, 1790, to borrow under the Acts of Congress of the 4th and 12th of August, 1790, in any part of Europe, a certain limited sum of money, and to pass and execute such contracts as he the said William Short shall judge necessary for that purpose; all agreeably to the document deposited in the office of C. J. M. de Wolf, banker, of this city, where the said documents remain for the inspection and satisfaction of the lenders.

And the said William Short by virtue of the said powers and authorities did acknowledge to have received from sundry persons for the use of the United States the sum of three million of florins money of exchange of Brabant, agreeably to the receipts subjoined to each obligation of one thousand florins each, the money consisting as hereafter mentioned and declared to be indebted on behalf and on account of the United States to the said persons to the amount of the sum aforesaid, renouncing expressly the exception of monies untold. And the said William Short, by virtue of the powers aforesaid, did promise for reimbursing the said sum of three millions of florins money of exchange of Brabant to the said persons, through the office of C. J. M. de Wolf, free from all charges whatsoever, within fifteen years after the date of the first of December, 1791, under the claims and conditions hereafter stipulated, to wit: That the said sum of three millions of florins money of exchange of Brabant shall not be demandable during the term of eleven years from and after the 1st of December, 1791; that at that period six hundred thousand florins money as aforesaid shall be continued from year to year in such manner that the whole of the said capital of three millions of florins shall be repaid and extinguished at the end of fifteen years. The United States shall, however, be at liberty to discharge part or the whole of the said capital sum sooner, but always in payments of entire obligations of one thousand florins each.

In the meantime there shall be paid by the United States aforesaid on the capital sum an annual interest of four and a half per cent., to commence from the first of December, 1791, and to continue until the principal shall be redeemed, which interest shall be paid upon cheques signed by Mr. Gouy, employed at the office of C. J. M. de Wolf, or such of the proprietors of the obligations as shall have preferred to hold them in their own names.

That after the expiration of eleven years the redemption of the obligations shall be determined by lottery, six hundred red numbers to be drawn at the office of each installment, in the presence of a notary and witnesses, at the office of C. J. M. de Wolf in the City of Antwerp, where the aforesaid principal and interest shall be paid, as shall be announced in the public papers.

And the said William Short, by virtue of his powers aforesaid, did oblige that C. J. M. de Wolf, banker, of this city, shall be director of this negotiation, promising in the name of his constituents that the amount of the yearly interest, as well as the reimbursements hereinbefore stipulated, shall be remitted annually to the said direction in exchange to the order of all and that the present obligation of three million of florins, or any part thereof, shall never be subject to any tax or imposition already laid or hereafter to be laid by the United States or by any of the individual States, and that in the case of dissension among the United States, in the event of a national war between them and the Sovereign of the Belgian provinces no impediment shall arise from either of these causes in the regular discharge of the interest nor the reimbursement of the principal under any pretext whatever.

And in order to give full effect to this instrument the said William Short, by virtue of the power aforesaid, doth further promise and declare that neither the United States nor any of the said individual States shall enter into any convention, treaty of peace, or other engagement public or private which might be prejudiciable or contrary to any of the clauses of this contract, and that the same shall be ratified by the President of the United States as soon as possible and an authentic copy of the ratification as well as a translation of the original, deposited at the office of the said director, there to remain with the authentic copies, commissions, and powers of the said William Short until the said principal and interest shall be discharged.

And it is agreed that three thousand copies of this obligation shall be printed each for one thousand florins money of exchange of Brabant, with the name or in blank at the choice of the lenders, signed by the said William Short, and numbered from one to three thousand, and countersigned by C. J. M. de Wolf, certifying that the number of the said obligations does not exceed three thousand; which obligations with the receipts annexed shall be delivered up by the proprietors at the respective periods of reimbursement.

And for the performance of the aforesaid contract the said William Short pledges the good faith of the United States, by virtue and authority of the acts of Congress of the 4th and 12th of August, 1790, expressly renouncing in the name of the United States of America the benefit of duobus vel plurious reis debendi as well, as far as may be necessary, the benefit of ordinis disionis et excussionis, the effects of which being known to him promising never to avail himself thereof.

The present contract having been executed after a duplicate translation in the French language had been made, which therefore said William Short has likewise signed and deposited with the underwritten Notary at Antwerp in the presence of John A. Lanckpaep and John Van Ouwenhuysen witnesses, being the minute of that which is signed by the said William Short, the witnesses, and myself, Notary.

Quod Attestor,
JOHN G. DEELEN, Not. P.

(Translation from the French):—

The underwritten Notary admitted by the Sovereign of Brabant, residing at Antwerp, doth declare by these presents to all concerned that the obligatory act of Three Millions of Florins money of exchange of Brabant which has been passed and executed by William Short, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States of America, in the name of the said United States in the Flemish language before the underwritten on the 30th of November, 1791, in favour of sundry persons is the original act; and that the translation of it, duplicate of which has been passed the same day, is conformable in substance to the original in Flemish. And that these two acts are but one.

Done at Antwerp the 2nd of December, 1791. JOHN G. DEELEN, Not. P.

Now know ye that the President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said contract, hath ratified and confirmed, and by these presents doth ratify and confirm the same and every article thereof.

In testimony whereof he has caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents and signed the same with his hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia the 5th day of May in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two and of the Independence of the United States of America the sixteenth.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the President, Th. Jefferson.

Net amount of duties arising on goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States from 1st October, 1789, to 30th December, 1790:—

| | |
|---|---|
| New Hampshire | $14,550.10½ |
| Massachusetts | 320,430.98¾ |
| Rhode Island | 17,675.20½ |
| Connecticut | 64,336.20½ |
| New York | 446,946.38 |
| New Jersey | 4,291.85½ |
| Pennsylvania | 472,756.35 |
| Delaware | 9,914.21½ |
| Maryland | 206,750.27 |
| Virginia | 214,341.31¾ |
| North Carolina | 14,340.15¼ |
| South Carolina | 102,438.62 |
| Georgia | 15,237.62¾ |
| | $1,903,709.48½ |

The above summary agrees with the accounts of import laid before Congress. It will receive the addition of about $30,000 upon receipt of the return from the district of Charleston, South Carolina, from July 1 to December 30, 1790, and two or three of the smallest quarterly returns from Massachusetts.

Treasury Department, Register's Office, February 16, 1791.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Re.

I certify that the within is a true and exact statement according to the purport thereof, by the proper officer in that behalf and that full faith and credit are due to the said statement.

Given under my hand and seal of the Treasury the 2nd day of August in the year 1791. ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

# AT THE SEA GIRT RANGES.

**Georgia Teams Distinguish Themselves by Excellent Scores—Big Matches Started.**

SEA GIRT, N. J., Sept. 1.—The big matches of the New Jersey Rifle Association opened this morning in the presence of a large number of visitors. As usual, the Georgia boys came in for the largest share of applause, but when the gray uniforms of the Seventh of New York were seen across the field the applause was deafening.

The first of the matches to be taken up was the Inter-State Regimental team match, open to teams of six from the National Guard and Naval Reserves of the different States, the army and navy of the United States or any foreign Government. The scores were:

| | 200 Yds. | 500 Yds. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Batt., Ga. Infantry, 1st team. | 285 | 276 | 561 |
| 1st Batt., Ga. Infantry, 2d team. | 255 | 253 | 508 |
| Eng. Corps, D. C., 1st team. | 277 | 253 | 530 |
| Eng. Corps, D. C., 2d team. | 256 | 271 | 527 |
| Second Infantry, D. C. | 268 | 241 | 509 |
| Seventh Reg., N. Y., 1st team. | 242 | 267 | 509 |
| Seventh Reg., N. Y., 2d team. | 257 | 249 | 506 |
| Georgia Hussars | 270 | 265 | 535 |
| Second Regiment, N. J. | 252 | 217 | 469 |
| Third Regiment, N. J. | 244 | 199 | 443 |
| Fourth Regiment, N. J. | 254 | 230 | 484 |

The Carbine team match was finished today. It was almost dark when the last shot was fired. This match was opened to teams of five from mounted commands of the regular army, National Guard, or any foreign Government. Seven shots were fired at 200 yards and seven at 500. The scores were:

| | 200 Yds. | 500 Yds. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Georgia Hussars | 138 | 157 | 295 |
| First Troop, New Jersey | 139 | 143 | 282 |
| Second Troop, New Jersey | 187 | 110 | 247 |

In the Company Team Match, open to teams of five of the National Guard, regular army, foreign Government troops, the shooting was excellent. The Georgia men were especially good. Ten shots each at 200 and 500 yards were allowed. The scores were:

| | 200 Yds. | 500 Yds. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Batt., Ga. Inf'y, 1st team. | 246 | 235 | 481 |
| First Batt., Ga. Inf'y, 2d team. | 228 | 220 | 448 |
| Engineer Corp, D. C., 1st team. | 236 | 239 | 475 |
| Engineer Corp, D. C., 2d team. | 230 | 223 | 453 |
| Georgia Hussars | 218 | 222 | 440 |
| Company D, 13th Inf'y, U. S. A. | 215 | 213 | 428 |
| Essex Troop, New Jersey | 208 | 218 | 421 |

Late in the afternoon the New Jersey National Guard match was started and will be continued to-morrow.

**Professional Records Accepted.**

Two-mile tandem, competition; time, 4:06 2-5, made by Nat and Frank Butler, at Charles River Park, June 2, 1897.

Eleven to 30 miles against time, paced, made by Lucien Lesna, at Charles River Park, Aug. 14, 1897; time, 11 miles, 21:28 3-5; 12 miles, 23:27 4-5; 13 miles, 25:22 3-5; 14 miles, 27:25 3-5; 15 miles, 29:24; 16 miles, 31:25 2-5; 17 miles, 33:26 1-5; 18 miles, 35:24 1-5; 19 miles, 37:21 2-5; 20 miles, 39:20; 21 miles, 41:16 3-5; 22 miles, 43:14; 23 miles, 45:15; 24 miles, 47:11 4-5; 25 miles, 49:08 2-5; 26 miles, 51:05 1-5; 27 miles, 53:01 1-5; 28 miles, 54:59 2-5; 29 miles, 56:57 4-5; 30 miles, 58:44 4-5.

One-hour record, against time, paced, made by Lucien Lesna, Aug. 14, distance, 30 miles, 3,601 feet and 7 inches.

**Settled the Eight-Cornered Race.**

Eight of the fastest racers on the track were represented in person or by proxy at a meeting held in the office of the American Cycle Racing Association, in the St. Paul Building, yesterday, and the final arrangements for the one-mile match race, to be run off among the eight on Manhattan Beach track Sept. 18, were settled. Only two men will be allowed in a heat, doing away with pacing combinations, and only two men will be left to run the final. The purse will amount to 50 per cent. of the gross receipts.

# A HEAD, NOT GULDENSUPPE'S.

**Seen Floating in East River and Searched For by Police Patrol Boats Yesterday.**

The police were interested yesterday in a report that a human head had been seen from the ferryboat Manhattan Beach of the Thirty-fourth Street and Long Island City Ferry. Guldensuppe's head is supposed to have been thrown from a boat of this line. Three patrol boats were immediately sent out from Pier A, by orders from Headquarters, and spent the afternoon patrolling the East River. One boat continued the work all night.

Late in the afternoon a decomposing mass about the size of a man's head was picked up near the Brooklyn Navy Yard and carried to the sub-station at East One Hundred and First Street. Acting Sergt. Ryan sent for two doctors from the Harlem Hospital, who examined the find carefully and declared it to be part of the head of some large fish. The head that was floating was seen by passengers and deck hands from the starboard side of the Manhattan Beach, while she was on her 12:10 P. M. trip to this city. It was only a few feet from the boat, and was floating face upward. Those who had a full view of it say it had a heavy mustache and full beard, apparently four inches long. Guldensuppe wore only a mustache when he disappeared.

Rivermen say the head probably went about 200 yards above Man-o'-war Rock and then swept down near the Long Island shore with the ebb.

**Sudden Death in Girardville, Penn.**

READING, Penn., Sept. 1.—Patrick Quinn, a wealthy resident of Girardville, Schuylkill County, was found dead in his house with a hammer clutched in his hand. He had been dead at least twenty-four hours before the body was discovered. His family are at their cottage at Atlantic City. It is supposed that Quinn, who was alone in the house, fell dead from heart disease while preparing to do some work with the hammer.

**Brooklyn Man Kills Himself.**

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 1.—W. H. Joy of Brooklyn shot himself to death here tonight in a carriage. He was at the time in front of one of the leading restaurants in the city. His body was carried to the almshouse. Joy was a traveler for a photograph view company.

# RACES AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY

## Requital Lowers the Colors of Hamburg, the Crack Two-Year-Old.

## WEIGHT AND AGE TOO MUCH

**Ben Holladay Wins the Handicap Easily from Lehman—Cavalero Scores Another Victory After a Fighting Finish with Rensselaer.**

Hamburg, the crack two-year-old of the year, had his colors lowered in the Flight Stakes at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, but there was no stigma attached to the defeat, for he was beaten by Requital, who is two years his senior. The two-year-old gave away tons of weight to everything in the race, when weight for age is considered.

Hamburg was the only two-year-old that essayed to test the speed of the older horses. He is at the top notch of his speed now, and many trainers believed him capable of fulfilling his contract. There were two other starters—Flying Dutchman and Irish Reel—but their chances were not thought much of. Speculation was confined to Hamburg and Requital, with a slight preference for the latter.

The start was an excellent one, the four breaking with Hamburg in front, Flying Dutchman and Requital together behind him, and Irish Reel last. Before a furlong had been traversed Hamburg had opened up a lead of five lengths, and this he held up to the far turn, when Requital set out to overhaul him. The Thompson colt was a length behind the leader on the turn into the stretch and six lengths before Flying Dutchman, and under persuasion as they rounded into the stretch he crept up gradually until they were almost on even terms. Clayton was whipping and spurring Requital like a demon, and when the pair reached the end of the lower grand stand Hamburg fairly tired. It was only for a fraction of a second, but that was sufficient to allow Requital to open a clear space between them, and from that point on Requital was in front. Hamburg made a grand effort to overtake the leader, but it was futile.

The little two-year-old looked like a pigmy as he stood beside the victor after the race, and when the cheers of the spectators greeted Requital there was a meed of praise in them for the gallant two-year-old who had made such a good struggle.

The handicap at a mile and three-sixteenths was won in impressive style by the Westerner, Ben Holladay. Yankee Doodle and Lehman, the latter in the rear, then up to the time the last turn was made, and it looked as if Lehman, who was going easy, would be a hard horse to beat. Suddenly Rondo and Ben Holladay shot forward from the rear division, and, without an effort, the latter went past Lehman. He won eased up by a length, but the distance of his winning could have been tripled if he had been tried out. Lehman was second, two lengths before Rondo.

Cavalero defeated Rensselaer by a head in the second race, at a mile. Lord Zeni was the pacemaker throughout, with Courtship II. and Cavalero trailing behind him, and Rensselaer fourth, striving hard, but apparently unable to get up with the leaders. As they swung from the backstretch, however, Rensselaer recovered his speed, and rapidly overhauled the leaders. He and Cavalero had a fighting finish, head and head, through the stretch, in which the latter won.

**The Summaries.**

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02 1-5.

1—Attainment, L. S. & W. F. Thompson's b. h., by Faverdale-Essayez II., 89 pounds, 8 to 1, and 3 to 1.....(Corbley)
2—Aratoma, William Laimbeer's b. c., 103, 12 to 1, and 5 to 1.....(Thorpe)
3—Bluebeard, J. A. Benett's b. c., 99, 6 to 1.....(Sloane)

Easter Gift, 102, 15 to 1, (H. Martin;) Handpress, 98½, 12 to 1, (Wilhite;) Senator Bond, 89, 20 to 1, (O'Conor;) Previous, 110, even money, (Sims;) Bliss Rucker, 110, 5 to 1, (Henessy;) Cherry Picker, 102, 40 to 1, (Hirsch;) Allie Bell, 96, 30 to 1, (Covill;) Dahlgren, 102, 30 to 1, (Beauchamp;) Kilt, 97, 30 to 1, (Maher;) and La Ventura, 104, 15 to 1, (Hewett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; a head between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds. Purse of $650, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:41 1-5.

1—Cavalero, L. Frazer's ch. c., by Cavalier-Gila, 126 pounds, 4 to 1, and even money.....(Williams)
2—Rensselaer, J. E. McDonald's ch. c., 131, 4 to 5, and out.....(Hewett)
3—Lord Zeni, J. Carroll's b. c., 116, 5 to 1.....(Henessy)

Courtship II., 113, 15 to 1, (Clayton;) Chelsea, 111, 100 to 1, (Wilhite,) and Rifle, 116, 20 to 1, (Sims,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won 1 a drive by a head; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Flight Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $2,500, of which $350 to second and $150 to third; penalties and allowances. Seven furlongs. Time—1:26 3-5.

1—Requital, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's b. h., by Eothen-Retribution, 4 years, 125 pounds, 7 to 1, and 1 to 3.....(Clayton)
2—Hamburg, J. E. Madden's br. c., 105, 2 to 1, and 3 to 5.....(Sims)
3—Flying Dutchman, P. Dunne's ch. h., 5, 126, 3 to 1.....(W. Martin)
4—Irish Reel, C. Fleischmann & Son's ch. m., 5, 104, 8 to 1.....(Sherrer)

Won handily by a length and a half; five lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $1,000, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and three-sixteenths. Time—2:02.

1—Ben Holladay, Eastin & Larable's b. h., by Hanover-Mollie L., 4 years, 115 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Clayton)
2—Lehman, C. Fleischmann & Son's ch. h., 5, 124, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Sherrer)
3—Rondo, Bromley & Co.'s b. h., 4, 103, 4 to 1.....(Thorpe)

Tom Cromwell, 109, 4 to 1, (Sims;) Yankee Doodle, 93, 20 to 1, (Maher;) Dutch Skater, 108, 4 to 1, (W. Martin;) Maurice, 106, 15 to 1, (Cannon,) and Lord Zeni, 15 to 1, (Hewett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages; selling allowances. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14 1-5.

1—Rodermond, J. W. Rogers's b. c., by Tremont-Armiel, 3 years, 116 pounds, 4 to 1, and 8 to 5.....(W. Martin)
2—Lambent, M. Clancey's br. m., 4, 129, 15 to 1, and 6 to 1.....(Clayton)
3—High Penny, Duke & Wishard's b. g., aged, 120, 2 to 1.....(Reiff)

Hardly, 90, 15 to 1, (Hill;) George Rose, 111, 5 to 2, (Thorpe;) Marito, 90, 10 to 1, (Maher;) Hillal, 98, 5 to 1, (O'Connor;) Summer Sea, 113, 20 to 1, (Penn;) King Menelek, 116, 10 to 1, (H. Martin,) and Agitator, 128, 10 to 1, (Sherrer,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; six lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—The Mineola Hurdle Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $1,000, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Two miles, over eight hurdles, on turf. Time—3:51.

1—Waltzer, Mr. Chamblett's b. h., by Darebinsly Dance, 5 years, 147 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Veach)
2—Baby Hill, J. King's ch. g., 6, 140, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Owens)
3—Sir Vassar, C. W. Stanton's b. h., 4, 166, 2 to 1.....(Finnegan)

Forget, 157, 3 to 1, (English,) and Manchester, 148, 20 to 1, (Mara,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by four lengths; the same distance between second and third.

**NEWTON'S LICENSE REVOKED.**

**Stewards Take Action Against the Trainer of the Horse Marshall.**

George W. Newton, the trainer of the horse Marshall, whose suspicious race at Brighton Beach during the closing week of the meeting brought about an investigation, had his trainer's license revoked yesterday at a meeting of the Stewards of The Jockey Club, at the Sheepshead Bay Track. James R. Keene, J. H. Bradford, James Galway, and F. R. Hitchcock were present at the meeting. Their action was a surprising one, considering the running of the race, and their subsequent ruling in restoring Jockey Neumyer to good standing.

The Stewards received applications for Fall racing dates from the Washington Jockey Club and the Pimlico Driving Club, and both were referred to a committee.

**Brooklyn's Fall Meeting.**

The book programme for the Fall meeting of the Brooklyn Jockey Club has been issued. The programme contains many attractive stakes and over-night races, in all of which the added money is liberal, $600 being the minimum in the latter. The entrance money to over-night events is added to the purse, and does not go into the racing fund as heretofore.

**New Turf Guide.**

No. 10 of Goodwin's Official Turf Guide was issued last evening. It has a record of all races run up to Aug. 28, and the usual quantity of valuable statistical information that every racegoer needs.

**To-day's Card at Sheepshead Bay.**

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling allowances. Futurity course.

| | Pounds. | | Pounds. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Julius Caesar | 109 | Hindoonet | 97 |
| Sailor King | 109 | Laudeman | 97 |
| Genaro | 106 | Inspection | 94 |
| Deal | 106 | Kate Hardcastle | 94 |
| Yankee Sam | 103 | Jack Dandy | 94 |
| Mills | 103 | Merlin | 92 |
| Field Lark | 100 | First Fruit | 92 |
| Midian | 100 | Zella | 89 |
| Bromstone | 100 | Homelike | 89 |
| Teller | 100 | High Hoe | 89 |
| Hairpin | 97 | | |

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ramiro II. | 126 | Loneta | 114 |
| Dorian | 126 | Rotterdam | 107 |
| Lake Shore | 121 | Talisman | 107 |
| Deerslayer | 116 | Partridge | 104 |
| Hamilton II. | 116 | | |

THIRD RACE.—The Partridge Stakes of $1,500, for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile on turf.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Central Trust | 117 | Konsavannah | 112 |
| Laverock | 114 | Kenmore Queen | 109 |
| Gala Day | 112 | Tinkler | 107 |

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lord Zeni | 121 | Klepper | 105 |
| Totterdam | 109 | Tripping | 104 |
| Passover | 109 | Red Spider | 103 |
| Trolley | 108 | Mount Washington | 103 |
| Estaca | 108 | Hurry Up | 103 |
| Chum | 106 | Break o' Day | 103 |
| Xmas | 106 | Fireside | 98 |
| Domitor | 106 | Her Own | 98 |
| Leedsville | 106 | | |

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ben Brush | 129 | Howard S | 105 |
| Ramiro | 115 | Nawa H. | 104 |
| Free Advice | 114 | Poetess | 104 |
| Lake Shore | 113 | Cromwell | 102 |
| Peep o' Day | 113 | Hamilton II. | 100 |
| Scottish Chieftain | 110 | Lobengula | 98 |
| Loneta | 106 | Rey del Tierra | 86 |
| Lincoln II. | 105 | | |

SIXTH RACE.—The Turf Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter, on turf.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rensselaer | 115 | Hafling | 104 |
| Octagon | 114 | Counsellor Howe | 100 |
| Damien | 107 | Carmero | 100 |
| Lincoln II. | 106 | Haphazard | 98 |
| Deerslayer | 106 | Jefferson | 90 |
| Song and Dance | 104 | | |

# RACING IN HARNESS.

**At Hartford, Conn.**

2:30 Class.—Trotting; purse $8,000. (Unfinished.)

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Emily, ch. m., (Geers) | 6 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Nancy Time, ch. m., (Wilson) | 8 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Town Lady, b. m., (Cheney) | 1 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Tacomia, b. g., (Quinton) | 5 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 2 | ro. | |
| Georgeanna, br. m., (Noble) | 2 | 1 | 1 | 8 | dis. | | |
| Derby Lass, blk. m., (Sanders) | 3 | 3 | 6 | 7 | dis. | | |
| Rene, gr. m., (Spear) | 4 | 8 | 7 | 5 | dr. | | |
| Jib Albert, b. g., (Walker) | 7 | 4 | 8 | 6 | dr. | | |

Time—2:13¼, 2:15¼, 2:13¾, 2:15, 2:14¾, 2:16¼, 2:17.

2:14 Class—Trotting; purse $2,000, divided.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oakland Baron, blk. h., by Baron Wilkes-Lady Mackay, (Macey) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Chaplain Jack, b. g., (Hudson) | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Black Seth, blk. g., (Bush) | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| Valence, ch. m., (Geers) | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Russell Egbert, ch. g., (Quinton) | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| New Yorger, rn. m., (Hunt) | 6 | dis. | |

Time—2:13¼; 2:13¼; 2:13½.

2:07 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000, divided.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Guinette, b. g., by Gambetta Wilkes-Stella, (McClary) | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Pearl Onward, br. m., (Spear) | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Badge, br. g., (Easton) | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Bright Regent, ch. g., (Geers) | 4 | 1 | 4 | dis |
| Ben D., ch. g., (Noble) | 3 | 5 | dis. | |

Time—2:10¾; 2:08½; 2:06¾; 2:06¾.

**At Dover, N. H.**

Free-for-all pace, purse $600, (concluded.)

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gazette, b. h., Onward-Siren, by Dictator, (Shochenky and Marsh) | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Lottie Loraine, b. m., Gambetta Wilkes-Lady Yeiser, by Gerrard Chief, (Hutchins) | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| Refina, g. m., (Bliss) | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Giles Nones, b. h., (Hudson) | 6 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 4 | ro. | | | |
| Prince Alert, b. g., (Birney) | 4 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 5 | ro. | | | |
| Vassar, rn. h., (Galvin) | 2 | 5 | 6 | 5 | dis. | | | | |

Time—2:09¾, 2:07¾, 2:09½, 2:10½, 2:10½; 2:12¾, no heat, 2:10¾.

2:35 pace, purse $600.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ornament, ch. g., (Skinner) | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| George W. Lederer, b. h., (Birney) | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Georgie L., g. m., (Mooney) | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Little Jim, rn. g., (Porter) | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 |

Time—2:27½, 2:18¼, 2:18¾, 2:20½.

2:30 trot, purse $600.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prince of India, br. h., Baron Wilkes-Prefix, by Pancoast, (McFerran) | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| Nick, ch. g., West Wilkes, dam Yazoo, (Bulman) | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Doctor, b. g., (Bowen) | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Berkshire Chimes, b. g., (Hutchins) | 5 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| Lillian Oddmark, (Kent) | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| Elderby, br. m., (Evans) | dis. | | | | |

Time—2:19½, 2:15¾, 2:18¾, 2:18¼, 2:21½, 2:21½.

2:21 pace, purse $600, (unfinished.)

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miller Boy, b. g., Naaman, (Bowen) | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Lucy Stokes, b. m., Earl Medium by Alcyone, (Foshner) | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Red Elm, (Haslett) | 2 | 2 | 3 |

Time—2:14¼, 2:15½, 2:18¾.

**RACE OF THIRTY-FOOTERS.**

**Esperanza Wins the Cup Offered by Mrs. H. B. Duryea.**

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 1.—The thirty-footers raced to-day in a southwest wind for the cup offered by Mrs. H. B. Duryea, which was won by the Esperanza. There were nine boats to start, the Vaquero not entering. The start was at 3 o'clock, the Veda leading, but the Hera soon took the lead and turned the mark at Dyer's Island first, but in the windward work the Esperanza outfooted her.

Mrs. Morgan and J. B. Beresford sailed in the Puck, and L. Rutherford in the Wawa, which was sailed by Mr. Duryea. The official time was as follows:

| Boat and Owner. | Finish. | Elapsed Time. |
|---|---|---|
| Esperanza, A. S. Van Winkle | 5:36:44 | 2:36:44 |
| Hera, R. N. Ellis | 5:37:13 | 2:37:13 |
| Carolina, P. Jones | 5:38:50 | 2:38:50 |
| Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr. | 5:39:44 | 2:39:44 |
| Dorothy II., H. P. Whitney | 5:40:50 | 2:40:50 |
| Maxine, J. McDonough | 5:41:49 | 2:41:49 |
| Puck, E. D. Morgan | 5:42:17 | 2:42:17 |
| Wawa, J. A. Stillman | 5:42:52 | 2:42:52 |

**Yachts at Newport.**

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 1.—The following yachts arrived here to-day: Steamer Buccaneer, owned by W. R. Hearst; steamer Norwhal, owned by C. H. Osgood; schooner Hildegarde, owned by G. W. Weld; sloop Navahoe, owned by R. P. Carroll; steamer Claymore, owned by J. B. Edson.

The departures were: Schooner Intrepid, owned by C. O. Iselin; steamer Susquehanna, owned by J. Stickney.

The yachts in harbor are: Steamer Varuna, owned by E. Higgins; steamer Nourmahal, owned by J. J. Astor; steamer Margarita, owned by A. J. Drexel; steamer Electra, owned by E. T. Gerry; steamer Ballymena, owned by J. N. Brown; steamer Cythian, owned by Mrs. DeF. Day; sloop Ilderim, owned by C. Vanderbilt, Jr.; sloop Zigeuner, owned by M. Agassiz; sloop Daffodil, owned by F. P. Sands; sloop Wasp, owned by R. L. Lippitt, and the fleet of thirty-footers.

**BICYCLE SKATER WON IT.**

**Quarter-Mile Race at Bath Beach with a Wheelman.**

About three thousand persons saw Earl Reynolds, the bicycle skater of Chicago, defeat Charles J. Fox, the latter on a bicycle, at Bath Beach last night.

The distance was one-quarter of a mile straight away. The skater had a start of 20 yards, and at the crack of the pistol he dashed away, leaving the bicyclist behind. At the three-hundred-yard mark Reynolds was leading by 30 yards.

At the 400-yard mark the bicyclist was creeping up on the skater, and after a glance behind him, Reynolds made a wonderful burst of speed. As they neared the tape they were almost neck and neck, but Reynolds crossed the tape first. The time announced was 0:33 4-5.

# NEW CORPORATIONS.

Greater New York Loan Company of New York City, to loan money on personal property; capital, $8,500. Directors—Flora Hirsch, Emily Levison, Isidore Levison, Louis Hirsch, Joseph Wolf.

The Flushing Publishing Company of Flushing, Queens County, to publish newspapers and do a general printing business, capital, $2,000. Directors—Andrew W. Smith, Harry R. Smith, Julia S. Smith of Flushing.

The Buffalo Realty Development Company of Buffalo; capital, $180,000, to develop and improve real estate. Directors—Abel H. Glibert and William E. Sheehan of New York City, Jacob Dilcher, Patrick E. Stanton, William R. Watson, Fremont C. Lang, Clarence M. Howard, Joseph E. Gavin, Edward C. Schaefer, Philip Gerst, William H. Barnhart, John R. Sterling of Buffalo.

The Indian River Company of Glens Falls; capital, $125,000, to construct dams, buy land, erect buildings, and make other improvements to the Indian River and other tributaries of the Hudson. Directors—J. W. Finch, William McEchron, William E. Speir, George E. Fitch of Glens Falls, Warren Curtis of Palmer, John H. Derby of Sandy Hill, and John C. Duncan of Mechanicsville.

# ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

## Davis's Hit Enabled the New Yorks to Defeat the Reds in the Ninth Inning.

## THE GIANTS' GRAND FINISH

**Secured a Victory When Defeat Seemed Inevitable—Kennedy of the Brooklyns Allowed Cleveland Only Two Hits—Boston and Baltimore Win.**

**How the Clubs Stand.**

| Clubs. | Won. | Lost. | Per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 73 | 32 | .695 |
| Boston | 75 | 34 | .688 |
| New York | 67 | 38 | .638 |
| Cincinnati | 62 | 43 | .590 |
| Cleveland | 54 | 51 | .514 |
| Chicago | 50 | 56 | .459 |
| Philadelphia | 49 | 61 | .445 |
| Louisville | 48 | 62 | .436 |
| Brooklyn | 47 | 61 | .435 |
| Pittsburg | 46 | 60 | .434 |
| Washington | 46 | 60 | .434 |
| St. Louis | 28 | 82 | .241 |

**Results of League Games Yesterday.**

New York, 8; Cincinnati, 7.
Brooklyn, 5; Cleveland, 1.
Baltimore, 11; St. Louis, 5.
Boston, 7; Chicago, 4.
Philadelphia, 7; Louisville, 6.
Washington, 5; Pittsburg, 1.

**Games To-day.**

Cincinnati in New York.
Cleveland in Brooklyn.
St. Louis in Baltimore.
Chicago in Boston.
Louisville in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg in Washington.

George Davis was the hero in yesterday's

# The New York Times

*"All the News That's Fit to Print."*

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**Amusements This Evening.**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Nature—8:15.
CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EMPIRE—Secret Service—8:20.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Shall We Forgive Her? 8:15.
GARRICK—The Good Mr. Best—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Black Sheep—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Bancroft the Magician—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—Never Again—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—One Round of Pleasure—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concert—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Robin Hood—Concerts—Afternoon and Evening. Fireworks.
MANHATTAN—What Happened to Jones—8:15.
MURRAY HILL—The Bachelor's Baby—8:15.
OLYMPIA AUDITORIUM—Very Little Faust and Much Marguerite—8:15.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 and 7:30.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. Cincinnati—4:00.
STAR—The Privateer—8:15.
WEBER & FIELDS'S—The Glad Hand—Vaudeville—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

## TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 2, 1897.

*Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.*

**TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.**

**The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.**

### ON SOLID GROUND.

The Citizens' Union has now demonstrated that its independence is not a transitory phase of existence, but a permanent estate. It has escaped the fate that usually befalls citizens' reform movements. Their common destiny is to be swallowed up by one of the political parties. The Citizens' Union, with an audacity which is perfectly appropriate to its strength, has set out to swallow one of the old parties and defeat the other. It is on the right road.

It has done wisely in nominating Mr. Low now. Its principles demanded independent action, and it has put its candidate in the field in spite of the protests of its mistaken friends and the threats of its known enemies. The men who nominated Mr. Low yesterday could not forget in September the principles they proclaimed in May. Their organization was born to an independent station, it was pledged to independent action. It has kept the faith.

The principles of the Citizens' Union and its candidate have been subjected to the test of a three months' campaign of publicity and the liveliest discussion. Mr. Low has been more talked about already, on the day of his nomination, than any other candidate ever was talked about up to the day of his election. This scrutiny of his character and qualifications has given him two months before election a pledged support that, under the forms of party campaigning, would be held to be a practical assurance of his election. He enters the canvass with 125,000 supporters, who have declared themselves. The method and the conditions of his canvass are unprecedented. It is not strange that the political managers who have been trying to hitch their party wagon to the star of Mr. Low's destiny are in wild confusion and floundering in bogs of uncertainty.

Mr. Low's answer, we suppose, will be delayed only for the purpose of consulting with his supporters of the Union about the other places on the ticket. His views and his wishes are entitled to the fullest consideration, not only because of his previous experience in administration, but because the other officers to be elected have very great powers which ought to be exercised under the guidance of the same spirit of devotion to the public welfare that will control his action. The Mayor's greatest power is that of appointment. If his official family is to be homogeneous, the Controller, President of the Council, and the District Attorney should be of accordant minds with him. The Citizens' Union must put up a full ticket. It is out of the question to offer to the voters a ticket with Mr. Low's name at the top and the other places filled with candidates of political origin and machine selection. The ticket can easily be completed in a week. Delay would be as dangerous to the other candidates as it would have been to Mr. Low.

It is useless to speculate on what Mr. PLATT's organization will do. In making the choice between humiliation and suicide much depends upon temperament and something upon the outlook for a happy life after the miseries of abasement. Mr. PLATT's situation has been made vastly more difficult by the delay in nominating Mr. Low. Had he been named in June the Republican leaders would have spent the Summer in soberness and reticence. They would have indorsed the nomination without having to take back so many foolish utterances.

Those sincere and worthy men, the Fifty of Brooklyn, while professing to be for Low first, last, and all the time, present to the world the curious spectacle of withdrawing their delegates from the convention that puts him in nomination for Mayor. Brooklyn, the city of his birth, which has twice elected him Mayor, was the only one of the five boroughs that refused to share the honor and satisfaction of putting him before the people. The complications of party politics are sometimes past understanding, but nothing more comically inconsistent than the attitude of the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty was ever exhibited in the kaleidoscope of the machine. Reformers who prefer the atmosphere of a Quigg conference to that of a Low convention exhibit vagaries of conduct that are beyond the limits of conjecture and not to be explained by reason.

### THE CASE OF MR. HARRITY.

The attempt of the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention to oust Mr. HARRITY from the National Committee was an act of mere senseless spite. Neither the convention nor the State Committee, whose action it indorsed, has any authority in the premises. Mr. HARRITY will remain, by party usage, a member of the National Committee unless the committee itself shall expel him.

So far as the interests of the Democratic Party are concerned, we should say that even if the State Convention could do what it has tried to do, it was foolish, and that it would be equally foolish for the National Committee, which unquestionably can do it if it chooses. The committee is not likely to listen to outside advice in the matter, but if its members study the case with any care, they must see for themselves that they cannot strengthen their party by a show of greater bitterness than that of last year. If the party is to be successful in the future, it must be united, and there is no union possible on the Chicago platform. If every man of influence and ability who rejected that platform is to be kicked out of the party there can be but one result, and that not victory.

Our only interest in the matter is that there shall be a strong, intelligent, decent opposition party in the country, that can keep in check the party in power by presenting a respectable alternative to those who feel forced to differ from the party in power. That cannot be done by clinging to the Chicago doctrine, which so large a body of honest Democrats have proved by their action that they cannot and will not accept. If that disrupting doctrine is adhered to, the Democratic organization simply gives the Republicans license to do their worst, since their worst can never be so bad as Bryanism. We should say, therefore, for the interest of the Democratic Party in Pennsylvania and of good government generally, that Democrats who sympathize with Mr. HARRITY's very sound views would do well so to vote that the engineers of the silly State Convention shall be retired from politics.

### LEGISLATION BY "SLIP" AND "TRICK."

Attorney General MCKENNA may have been vexed, during his experience as a United States Judge, with knotty problems, but it is difficult to imagine him applying his legal knowledge to the interpretation of a more troublesome proposition than that of the Secretary of the Treasury, that he shall clearly decide what was the intent of Congress in adopting Section 22 of the Dingley tariff. The problem becomes more difficult as the rather obscure history of this particular section of the Dingley law is drawn out. But it must appear to the Attorney General as inevitable, whatever decision he may make, that an investigation will be called for, early in the next session of Congress, to ascertain how language that now threatens, under one interpretation, seriously to disturb commercial customs convenient and profitable to great numbers of business men of the United States and British North America, was not permitted to be discussed by the representatives of the people at once to be affected by it.

The Attorney General appears to be called upon to decide whether, under Section 22, goods from countries beyond British North America may be landed in British ports from foreign ships, to be transported across British territory and into the United States without payment of a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. According to the arguments of those who hope for an affirmative opinion on this point, the clause now in dispute and doubt was intended to constrain British ships with cargoes destined for the United States to seek United States ports rather than British, thus increasing the business at United States ports and incidentally converting to railways of the United States traffic heretofore secured by British railways.

This was certainly a proposition that the Congress was entitled to have an opportunity to discuss. But the opportunity was not afforded. The pages of The Congressional Record show that Senator ALLISON and Representative DINGLEY, speaking for the conferrees who adopted the language now awaiting interpretation, did not know its scope or were deliberately diverting attention and discussion from it by representing that the Congress was re-enacting a statute as old as the Nation. Mr. REED has declared that the language "slipped in." Mr. ALLISON intimates that it was regularly and intelligently adopted. Mr. DINGLEY has not been heard from at all. Senator CHANDLER says a "legislative trick" was perpetrated, and Senator FRYE retorts that the amendment was advocated before the Finance Committee—and rejected! "As to how this amendment to Section 22 was secured I know nothing, but that it was secured by a legislative trick * * * I do not believe." And there are candid advocates of the new section who say that debate was avoided because it would have endangered the passage of the Tariff bill!

The record of what Congress did on the same day that it adopted the amended Section 22 unfortunately discredits the notion that it was acting intelligently. For on that day it passed for Senator MORGAN a bill amending Section 4,228 of the Revised Statutes so as to authorize the President to suspend Section 2,502, the old 10 per cent. discriminating duty clause, which Mr. DINGLEY informed the House was being "simply re-enacted" as it had stood in all former Tariff bills. The President signed both these bills on the same day. It is contended that the Tariff bill is effective for the whole day, and not merely for that part of the day after 4 o'clock following the affixing of the President's signature to the bill. If that is true of the Tariff bill, it ought to be true of the Morgan bill. And Attorney General MCKENNA may feel called upon to decide whether the President has not been authorized to suspend a law which he has just approved, and whether MORGAN's bill does not conflict with DINGLEY's Section 22.

The arguments made in Washington for a strict interpretation of the language of Section 22 disavow any application of the section to interfere with the transit-in-bond traffic authorized under the treaty of Washington. But the American railway interests that are to be affected injuriously by the application of a new and harsh measure of discrimination look for an acceptance in Canada of a strict interpretation as an attempt by legislation to change the natural lanes of commerce, and they will look for immediate retaliation by Canada. Such a policy, if persisted in, and which is possible under the treaty of Washington, would deprive American railways of income on transit traffic of about $40,000,000 annually, and a possible gain of traffic to the amount of $7,000,000 annually for exclusively American ports and railways.

Of course, there should be an investigation of language that may bring about so unfortunate a state of things. Mr. REED says it was "slipped in," Mr. CHANDLER declares it was "tricked in," and Mr. FRYE practically insists that the amazing law is all right, although he does not know anything about how it happened to be passed. The fact is that he has been opposed to the Elkins proposed plan of reconstructing the American merchant marine by means of a discriminating duty applied after all obnoxious treaties shall have been wiped out. If the Attorney General shall declare that the Congress did not make its intention plain and withhold his decision until there shall be a clearer legislative enactment, an investigation will serve a good and useful purpose by stimulating the wits and guiding the more deliberative actions of Senators and Representatives.

### AMERICAN LITERARY CENTRES.

Boston perhaps will congratulate herself that she is recovering lost ground now that one of the largest publishing houses, heretofore a stranger to her, has opened an office in that city. The house is the Macmillan Company of New York.

The pre-eminence of Boston as a literary centre, which may be said to date from early Colonial times, if indeed it does not go back to "The Bay Psalm Book" itself, has been severely shaken in this generation. To many causes is to be assigned the success of the attack that has been made by New York. Chief among them doubtless is the phenomenal growth of the city itself and the general tendency of so many enterprises to find here their centres, in which tendency the publishing business has had a share. But among special causes are many interesting ones, and the most striking of these are found in periodical literature.

Harper's Magazine in the years that soon followed the war began to do something more than represent New York, as The Atlantic Monthly represented Boston. It acquired not only a National character, but an international one. As the oldest of our great pictorial monthlies it carried forward, along with The Century, with which it kept well abreast, sometimes leading it, that new spirit of enterprise in the publishing of magazines which has been probably the most impressive feature of the publishing business in recent years. Toward the pages of these magazines the public more and more saw that the best literary work was drifting, and when The Century made its splendid advances in the department of illustrations, with Harper's as a rival in its chosen field, this powerful influence for New York as a literary centre acquired a potency before which Boston had to yield.

It was in those days that the largest of the Boston book publishing houses opened a branch in New York. The North American Review, oldest literary pride of Boston that it was, came over bodily to this city. Then was started The Forum, and when The Century had lost its first name of Scribner's Monthly and a new Scribner's Magazine had been started on the road to its present eminence, the time of distinction for Boston in literary things may be said to have passed definitely away. The older and great writers, who were her distinctions among men, meanwhile had been dying one by one, with none of them now remaining on the stage. New men did not rise to take their places; nor even men who aspired to take their places. Mr. HOWELLS himself departed from the town.

Boston, therefore, may think she finds in the Macmillan enterprise a source of congratulation—or at least a source of some consolation. But Boston may easily be deceived as to the importance of the step from her own point of view. The Macmillan house has been established in this city these thirty years. Earliest among the great English houses to open a New York branch, it remains the largest of them now established in America; indeed, it has become something more than a branch of the London house, being now a corporation existing under New York laws.

The drifting of literary enterprises toward New York is exemplified as strongly in the English houses now settled here as in the growth of New York periodicals. The Macmillans have been followed to America by half a score of houses, until the names of some of them have become as familiar to book buyers and book dealers as are many of the houses that are purely American in origin and character. New York is not more the financial centre, commercial centre, or theatrical centre than she is the literary centre of the Western world.

### MRS. JOHN DREW.

LOUISA DREW, who died Aug. 31, in her seventy-eighth year, had been before the world as an actress nearly seventy years, for she was barely eight years old when she took a small part at Liverpool in a performance of "Timour the Tartar," and she never formally retired from the stage. Only a few months before her death, in fact, she had appeared in the title rôle of "The Sporting Duchess," but had found that task too fatiguing, while the restless horses on the stage made her nervous, so she gave place to a much younger actress, ROSE COGHLAN.

Mrs. DREW's last public appearances in this city were in the "all-star" production of JOSEPH JEFFERSON's condensed version of "The Rivals," in May, 1896. This enterprise grew out of the success of a performance of SHERIDAN's comedy given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre the year before for the benefit of the veteran COULDOCK. Mrs. DREW's portrayal of Mrs. Malaprop would have held its own in comparison with any "star" performances ever seen. It is doubtful if any other impersonation of the stern yet sentimental widow of the astonishing vocabulary ever quite equaled it.

Mrs. DREW came of a family of actors, and was herself the mother of distinguished actors, her eldest son, JOHN, holding a high place among the comedians of this era, while her daughter GEORGIANA (the late Mrs. BARRYMORE) was a skillful and remarkably original actress, whose comparatively few but admirable "creations" in modern comedy will be long remembered. Two of Mrs. DREW's grandchildren—LIONEL and ETHEL BARRYMORE—have also made good beginnings in her calling.

As LOUISA LANE Mrs. DREW was a child actress, highly esteemed on the American stage, from 1826 until well along in the thirties. As Mrs. HUNT and as Mrs. MOSSOP she was a typical "leading lady" of the old school, equally at home as Juliet or Desdemona, Lady Gay Spanker or Neighbor Constance. She married her third husband, JOHN DREW, a comedian of great versatility and refinement, in 1852. He died ten years later. Mrs. DREW was the lessee and manager of the Arch Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, from 1861 to 1892. In the last year of her management she acted Lady Teazle in "The School for Scandal," and the "form" and polish, the correct symbolism, and the artistic spirit of her acting were doubtless delightful.

In this city, however, Mrs. DREW was never seen by the playgoers of this generation except in her richly humorous embodiment of Mrs. Malaprop, and as the coquettish and scheming Widow Warren in a mistaken revival, or attempt to revive, HOLCROFT's "Road to Ruin." She was concerned, briefly, in an attempt to make the elder COLMAN's once-admired comedy, "The Jealous Wife," acceptable to a heedless generation. Her Widow Warren was a fine study in acting, but she was manifestly much too aged for the rôle of the temptress, and similar objections must have held good in regard to her portrayal of Mrs. Oakly, which was seen in other cities, but not here. But her simulation of old-fashioned manners, self-satisfaction, vanity, asperity, and almost sublime unconsciousness of her own absurdity in acting Mrs. Malaprop was beyond reproach.

Can anybody make head or tail out of TILLMAN's tirade except that he wants to deprive brains and character of their natural leadership and set up the cranks, the unbalanced visionaries, and the wild-eyed fantasticals to rule the earth?

The reports from Pittsburg and from Columbus point to a settlement of the coal miners' strike upon equitable terms. The operators have offered to give the miners work on a basis of 64 cents a ton—69 cents being the amount demanded—pending arbitration, which shall immediately be entered on. This is, of course, a settlement for a portion of the field only, but if work is resumed in this portion the dispute will hardly be carried on much longer in the other portions. The long delay has been due largely to the inability of the operators to agree among themselves. The Pittsburg people have now concluded to act on their own account and try to settle with their own men. The miners also have been unable to secure the general agreement on which they counted, and they also are ready to make terms as best they can in each region. The strike has been a very costly one for the men, but it has had one good result—it has demonstrated their fidelity to law and order under severe trials; it has also brought public opinion to bear on some serious grievances.

Confidence in the public as a caretaker is in a large measure justified all over the city when general volunteer support of the efforts of the city officers to preserve the beauty and integrity of the public parks is invited. The little strip of parking between the drives on Broadway Boulevard are conspicuously consigned "To the care of the public." They are not extensive grounds, but the public, assisted, perhaps, by the city, keeps them much neater than the more extensive Riverside Park near by. If by inviting the assistance of the public in the care of the Riverside Park grounds the accumulation of untidy litter and overgrown lawns can be avoided, the Boulevard experiment will be doubly justified.

The venerable A. M. CLAPP, now nearly eighty-seven years of age, has declined the honor of serving as President of the Washington National Republican Anti-Civil Service League. His last conspicuous service was as "milkmaid," or collector of contributions, in the departments in Washington on behalf of the Republican National Committee. He does not appear to be very confident that the new league will secure the repeal of the civil service law; at all events, he advises the leaguers to begin the fight under the leadership of one with the "vigor that belongs to the meridian of life and age."

### TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Evidences of the mechanical ingenuity possessed by Americans are always interesting, and for that reason we are impelled to give appreciative attention to an adroit device which is described at length in one of the papers devoted to the advancement of the liquor trade. The machine is designed to render rapid, easy, and exact the measuring out into what are, we understand, technically known as growlers, of cheering liquids to any given amount, say a pint or a quart, and it will probably be most useful in lightening the labors of those who sell beer. The apparatus is fastened under an ordinary faucet, and to the eye consists of merely a circular metallic disk and a registering dial a short distance above and behind it. The growler is placed on the disk, and in some way which we do not pretend to understand the weight of the receptacle is instantly and accurately balanced before the dial is ready for action. Then the white-aproned philanthropist behind the bar turns the faucet and lets it run till the hand on the dial and the ringing of a little bell indicate that the required quantity has been transferred. Isn't it simple and delightful? Evidently no gentleman's beer saloon will be complete until it is provided with one of these admirable machines. But the half has not yet been told. To quote from the description in the liquor journal:

"The scale can be so regulated that any one can sell as much or as little liquid to the pint as they choose. By this we mean that the bell can be made to ring at any given weight. A large number of the scales have already been sold, and are highly recommended by those using them. The automatic scale is a most important invention, and one which, in these days of close competition and reduced profits, is destined to prove no small boon to the liquor trade."

"No small boon," indeed! Why, it is a precious treasure! Even an unprofessional eye can see how this apparatus will add to the profits of the beer traffic, which is, of course, a most desirable thing, and then remember that "the bell can be made to ring at any given weight," and that "any one can sell as much or as little to the pint as they choose." We believe that it would be "as little," not "as much," and thus would excessive drinking be prevented to no inappreciable degree. Now, the liquor journal got good money for exploiting this machine, but THE TIMES does it without charging a cent. We appreciate genius and are not mercenary. When the liquor journals advertise a really good sectional jimmy we will do as much for that, too.

—Canada doth protest too much about the ethereal mildness of her climate. She might at least admit that in some few parts of her extensive domain it is quite cool in Winter. The President of her Medical Association made a fine showing with his parallels of latitude, but it was noticeable that he had nothing to say about isothermal lines. Until Labrador exports bananas, or, to be very moderate, a good quality of olives, we are going to believe the only really great man who ever wrot on Canadian meteorology, and shall advise the guests of the Lady of the Snows to wear their flannels.

—A singular hiatus in the Penal Code of Maryland has been twice illustrated by experiences of a Ducking Club in Baltimore County. Four or five years ago the members of this organization inclosed two acres of land with wire netting ten feet high and covered over the entire tract with a similar netting. In the great care thus formed they placed a large number of English pheasants, and began to breed these valuable birds, not for profit or to provide sport for the members, but with the intention of stocking the whole region and benefiting all its inhabitants and visitors. Adjoining the covered inclosure was a park of eight acres surrounded by the tall wire fence, but having no protection above. As young pheasants were hatched they were allowed to run about in the larger field, and when fully developed they escaped into the adjoining fields and woods as they chose. The birds thrived and multiplied rapidly, and the experiment promised to be a complete success, but a year ago 3,000 chicks in the outer park died from eating poisoned wheat which had been secretly thrown to them. A negro was arrested and convicted of the crime, after a trial in which it was shown that he could only be punished for "cruelty to animals." There was a law that inflicted a heavy penalty for wantonly killing horses or cattle, but no statute covered wild game birds or even domestic poultry, under which term possibly these particular pheasants, by straining a point, might have been brought. The negro was sent to the House of Correction for three years. His fate did not prevent an imitation of his example, however, for recently 2,000 more of the birds have been poisoned, and this is likely to put an end to the philanthropic attempts of the Ducking Club. The motive for these cowardly crimes is a mystery, for the preserves were on land that has always been private, and they gave employment to a considerable number of persons.

### PERSONAL.

—Mr. JACOB WORTH denies that he said: "Mr. PLATT is a cur dog," and explains that what he really did say was: "Mr. PLATT reminds me of a cur dog." The difference is enormous, and as the explanation amounts to an apology, that part of the hotel piazza incident may be regarded as closed. But how about the Lieutenant Governor? Mr. WORTH has called him "that whippersnapper." There was no reminding about it—just "that whippersnapper," spoken deliberately and after the excitement was all over. Mr. WOODRUFF aspires to be a whipsnapper, but we are sure that the added syllable will annoy him. Mr. WORTH admits that he talks carelessly; he ought also to confess that his language is sometimes unkind.

—LEO XIII. is now almost eighty-eight years old, but his memory is still remarkable, and he often astonishes those around him by the accuracy with which he gives the details of events that came to his personal knowledge long ago or about which he has read nothing for half a century. An illustration of this power was given the other day while his Holiness was commenting on the entrance into the Catholic Coptic priesthood of KAMEL MIKHAIL GHALI, a member of a wealthy and distinguished Egyptian family and descendant of that great MOALIEM GHALI who was Secretary of State under MOHAMMED ALI and founded the reigning Egyptian dynasty. The Pope remembered these facts and also that the illustrious ancestor of the new priest zealously advocated the unity of the Copt Church, sending to this end, in the name of the whole nation, an Abyssinian churchman named MOSES to PIUS VII., with a letter dated Nov. 20, 1806. The Pope, it is declared, not only recalled all this to mind without reference, but went on to say that PIUS VII. answered affectionately from the Basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore, on July 18, 1807, and that for this zeal EL MOHAMMED GHALI became especially hated by the most fanatical of the dissenters, and was, through their fury, included in the disgrace of his Prince. On July 6, 1821, after having assisted at mass, he was murdered by IBRAHIM Pasha, eldest son of MOHAMMED ALI. Sixty-seven years have passed since the experience of LEO XIII. in ecclesiastical politics began, and forty-four since his nomination as Cardinal. His personal doctor thinks, however, that the Pope will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his elevation to the purple, which would almost coincide with the twenty-fifth anniversary of his pontificate. Should this anticipation be realized he and his predecessor will have contradicted the famous prophetic legend, Non videbis dies Petri, (You will not see the days of PETER.) PIUS IX., who reigned over thirty-one years, was the first Pope to reign longer than St. PETER, who was the head of the Church for twenty-five years, two months, and seven days.

—A young NAPOLEON who serves in the Russian Guards, and who, as the Czar's servant, accepts a decoration from the German Emperor, will run a poor chance of inheriting the Napoleonic legend. But that legend was worn rather threadbare by its last owner, and perhaps the young man prefers to wear a neater uniform.

—When Sir ISAAC HOLDEN died in England the other day, all the papers said that he was the inventor of the lucifer match. This he was, but there is good reason to believe that he was a little late with his device, and that another man both made and sold at least a few lucifers two and a half years before Sir ISAAC made his discovery known and pushed his matches into common use. His predecessor was one JOHN WALKER, a chemist and druggist at Stockton-on-Tees, in whose still existing sales book, under the date of Feb. 3, 1827, is this entry: "To Mr. HIXON, Sulphuraeta Hyperoxygeneta Frict. 100, 1s. 2d. Tin case 2d." Sir ISAAC did not claim to have made lucifer matches until 1829, and was, until 1894, in complete ignorance that any one else had a right to share his fame. Recent investigation has shown that WALKER's invention was not the result of happy chance, but the reward of research into the fire-producing qualities of chemicals. He was articled to a Dr. ALCOCK of Stockton, and served him as assistant surgeon, but had so great a repugnance to surgical operations that he went to Durham and York to study chemistry. He began business in Stockton as "chymist and druggist" when thirty-eight years old, and was lovingly and deservedly known as "Dr. WALKER" by many still living. He was respected for his scientific attainments, his encyclopedic knowledge, and his unassuming benevolence. When urged to patent his invention and allow a company to work it for him, he refused, saying, "No doubt the invention will be a boon to the public, therefore let them have it." He died May 1, 1859, aged seventy-eight.

### WHAT IS A UNIFYING FORCE?

**Party Politics Should Be Separated from Communal Affairs.**

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

It seems that Seth Low meant his candidacy to be a unifying force against partisan City Government. It might be just as well to look a little closer into this question.

Mr. Low is a Republican, and always has been, notwithstanding his occasional defections from the wishes of his party. Still he may be, or is believed to be, a reformer in the special line of communal government, as long as his party's endless list of misdoings has not killed the very root of his conceptions of patriotism. Patriotism is by no means restricted, nor must it be expanded solely to the enthusiastic and conscious love of the country. He who governs his own family well and under sincere observance of existing laws without meddling in matters he feels he does not understand well enough, serves his country as well, and mostly better, than do some statesmen, so many of whom sink merely to the grade of "would-bes."

It is not enough to think one's self a reformer; the metal to form this compound must be on hand, must be inborn, waiting only for its opportunity to act in its proper sphere. If you put the grapevine, which is a potash plant, into soil that contains everything but potash salts, it will never be, and can never be, what it specially was meant for, no matter whether you feed it on lime and soda, and magnesia, or on magnesia, lime, and soda. And if you doctor up a reform thing containing all the elements of mischief exuding from the existing two political parties, that thing will turn out to be the personified mischief itself, whether you call it Republicanism mixed with Democracy or Democracy mixed with Republicanism. In the grapevine or any other plant, and in all organisms, the unifying force is the inherent principle of life, and it is the same in communal and State organisms. The principle of life keeps out what is obnoxious and assimilates the necessaries for healthful existence. Wherever it is not so, the organism, all organisms, sicken and go to decay.

Seth Low, as well as the Citizens' Union, could with profit study the laws of birth, growth, evolution, reigning through each and every concern of our planet. A unifying force with reference to matters in hand can never, or, if a true one, should never, consist merely in a person or unit of persons. It must be, or should be, a principle, and persons only the exponents of it. Mr. Low cannot be a unifying force in and for himself as long as he watches for approval by this or that rotten political party. Such approval in itself would be the absolute negation of the principle of reform. Nor can a unifying force be concentrated in the body of the Citizens' Union so long as it shows the least inclination to party compromise. If the principle of separation of communal politics from the National cannot get a forceful impetus and nourishment from the citizens of New York, in spite of and wholly against the interests of the two parties, it is in vain to work on this line any longer. New York, in that case, wants some more heroic doses of party mismanagement before she can clearly feel that she is mortally sick. She stands in absolutely uncongenial soil and treatment, and you cannot have a full, badly needed climatic change from north to south by merely eating some solitary bananas or pineapples.

Let, then, the true unifying force, the absolute separation of party politics from communal affairs, as a fundamental principle, take the place which belongs to it, and do not set your whole future on one single man. If this one does not fill the bill, you will find another, and the commander who sinks his ship with flying colors deserves the esteem of posterity, while another, who falls on his own tottering knees in face of the enemy, can never expect to be regarded otherwise than as a traitor.

F. LENGGENHAGER.

Glenbrook, Conn., Aug. 30, 1897.

### FROM VERY HIGH AUTHORITY.

**The Opinion of M. Toto Le Basset, Fils, on Puppy Dog's Diet.**

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

It gives me some pain to see in your causerie of Monday, your "Topics of the Times," that your inquiry as to what to feed a little dog has been uncomprehended. My eldest son, a small dog who has a good heart, implores me to send you these verses expressive of his sentiments and those of other small dogs of good race.

TOTO LE BASSET, PERE.

**How a Puppy Dog Feeds Himself.**

I waken in the morning,
While yet the sky is dark;
From tail to head I'm hollow,
And so I gently bark,
"Bow, wow, wow!
A blacking box I see!
Bow, wow, wow,
A cake of soap for me!
I'll mix 'em up together,
I'll chew 'em up with care;
And when my master sees 'em,
Perhaps he'll say a prayer."

I found a lady's bonnet
Of purple, blue, and red;
I made my breakfast on it,
And this is what I said:
"Bow, wow, wow!
Forget-me-not and pink!
Bow, wow, wow!
The poppy's best, I think;
I'll worry 'em and tear 'em,
And play they're tiny kits;
And when my missus sees 'em,
She'll have five and forty fits."

I found a little dolly
Upon the playroom floor,
I took her for my luncheon,
With all the clothes she wore.
Bow, wow, wow!
A silken frock she had;
Bow, wow, wow!
The buttons made me sad.
I constructed from her remnants
A charming cawdust pie,
But dolly's mother viewed it
With an inartistic eye.

When came the time for dinner,
I found a cloth of white,
That hung and swung and dangled,
And asked, "D'ye want to fight."
Bow, wow, wow!
I pulled and hauled and tore!
Bow, wow, wow!
I brought it to the floor!
I ate its cakes and candy,
And all the nuts I durst,
And when the butler found me,
He forcibly conversed.*

But puppy-cake and gruel,
And bread, and milk, and meat,
Of course they give amusement,
But what are they to eat?
Bow, wow, wow!
I want some Klondike gold.
Bow, wow, wow!
I want a copper cold! †
And if to give 'em flavor,
You'll add a pinch of snuff,
Perhaps for half a minute
I'll think I've had enough.

*My son, in the enthusiasm of youth, wrote, "He called me dog accurst," but we know, we others, that one is not permitted of to serve one's self with such expressions in the society polished.

† My son tells me that this expression makes itself to be understood of all the young elegants in the souimme, but see these two phrases unmeaning to me, "the copper," and "the souimme." T. LE B.

Boston, Aug. 30, 1897.

**Mr. Fairchild Suggested.**

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The Republican and union nominee for Mayor of Greater New York will doubtless be the Hon. Seth Low, the ex-Mayor of Brooklyn. With an unsatisfactory Democratic candidate before the people, Mr. Low would draw a considerable Democratic vote and would probably be elected.

The way to sure Democratic success is through the nomination of such a man as ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild, who would conserve the best interests of his party and of the whole people. If Mr. Fairchild would accept a nomination he could not be defeated.

COMMONWEALTH.

Brooklyn, Aug. 28, 1897.

**To Concentrate on Mayor.**

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Don't you think the best thing we can do is to concentrate our fight on Low for Mayor and put the rest of the ticket outside of the battle by taking Fitch for Controller, as was done when we made a fusion fight in 1890, and Myers was the unanimous nominee? This would be good non-partisan politics, and would prevent the Democrats from using the Controller as a club to beat our man for Mayor.

CITIZEN UNIONIST.

New York, Aug. 30, 1897.

### NUGGETS.

**Presumably.**

Parker—I believe these weather clerks just guess at it.

Deacon—Oh, no; they'd get it right once in a while if they just guessed.—Cleveland Leader.

**A Misunderstanding.**

Guest—You said there was plenty of fishing here. Your old brook is nothing but a mosquito-infested swamp.

Landlord—I said there were lots of bites.—Philadelphia North American.

**His Treasure.**

"Young man," said the elderly gentleman, in a choking voice, "she is the only daughter I have."

"Yes," acknowledged the young man, "that is one reason I thought I would like to marry her."—Indianapolis Journal.

**Her Opinion.**

Mrs. Sapmind, when asked her opinion of a young spendthrift—a fellow without the faintest idea of how to save money—replied:

"Well, I must say that I consider him a most unsavory individual.—Richmond Dispatch.

**In Good Working Order.**

The politician grew enthusiastic.

"Yes, Sir," he said; "all dissatisfaction has vanished in our county and the party is united to a man."

"Who's the man?"

In truth, although the companion of the politician was young, it was evident that it wouldn't do to pick him up as a man with no worldly knowledge.—Chicago Post.

### THE OLD-TIME FRIENDS.

From The Boston Traveler.

Mister "Soldier of the Legion," you are dying in Algiers,
And the boy upon "the burning deck" is shedding bitter tears;
And we're getting closer—closer to the Hohenlinden fight,
And we really fear that Curfew's going to ring again to-night.

Sir John Moore will be buried in his ancient soldier's coat,
While not a drum is beating, and we hear no funeral note;
And Mary, known to all the girls so very long ago,
Will lead us out that "little lamb," whose "fleece was white as snow."

And Cato will tell Plato that he reasons very well,
While Hamlet on the future in soliloquy will dwell·
And we'll hearken on the hilltops and we'll listen in the glade
To the wonder and the thunder of the charging "Light Brigade."

But come, old friends! and lead us to the meadows far away,
For the boys who rang the Curfew once are getting old and gray,
And Death, the reckless ranger, is thinning out the line,
But in dreams they drift to Bingen—to "Bingen on the Rhine!"

# AMERICA'S DUTY TO SPAIN

## Calderon Carlisle Reports to Minister De Lome in Regard to Filibustering Expeditions.

## POWER OF THE UNITED STATES

### Spain's Legal Adviser Thinks the Country Able to Come Up to the Same International Duty as It Required of Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The second report of Attorney Calderon Carlisle of this city, the legal adviser of the Spanish Government in this city, to Señor Dupuy De Lome, the Spanish Minister, on the subject of the Cuban question in this country, with particular reference to filibustering expeditions, was made public to-day. It is an exhaustive document of over 600 printed pages, and abounds in copious extracts from judicial opinions and documents of various kinds bearing upon the relations of the United States with Spain as regards the Cuban insurrection.

In summing up the investigation, Mr. Carlisle says:

"A continued study of the neutrality laws of the United States and their application to the existing emergency convinces me that in spite of the various failures of justice which have occurred the laws are sufficient in themselves to enable the United States to come up to the full measure of international duty which they required of Great Britain."

The evidence submitted leads Mr. Carlisle to the following conclusions:

First, that the United States now owes to Spain all the international duties which one friendly nation owes to another in time of peace, and can owe no international duty to the insurgents.

Second, that by admitting officially and proclaiming to its citizens and inhabitants knowledge of the existence of the insurrection in Cuba the United States admits knowledge of a fact which increases its duty of vigilance in detecting, and diligence in preventing, any beginning or setting on foot or providing or preparing the means for military expeditions or enterprises by its citizens or inhabitants within its territory against Spanish territory.

Third, that as to mere commerce, Spain can, under present conditions, claim no right under the law of nations to interfere with it outside her own borders, which fact, however, does not lessen but increases the obligation of the United States to prevent military expeditions and enterprises against Spain from being begun, or set on foot, or the means for such being prepared and provided, within the territory of the United States by the organized and authorized agents of the insurgents under the false and fraudulent pretense of mere peaceful and lawful commerce.

Fourth, that even admitting in the present state of the law that citizens of the United States may sell arms and munitions of war to anybody wishing to buy them and able to pay for them, and anybody within the United States may thus obtain large quantities of arms and munitions of war to aid the insurrection, the commercial transaction must end here, because it is impossible, in fact and in law, by mere commerce for the insurgent emissaries in the United States to get these arms and munitions to the insurgents in the field, for whom they are purchased, but in order to accomplish this, or attempt to accomplish this, a military expedition or enterprise must be begun or set on foot, or the means must be prepared and provided, by the insurgents or their agents, within the territory of the United States.

Fifth, that the municipal laws which in themselves or by reason of the method of their administration by municipal, judicial, or executive officers, permit the repeated consummation of hostile enterprises against a friendly nation can furnish no justification or extenuation for any international wrong or damage as against such friendly nation.

### WOODFORD LEAVES FOR SPAIN.

#### He Will Not Be Presented to the Queen Regent at San Sebastian.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Mr. Woodford, the United States Minister to Spain, has advised the State Department that he will leave Paris to-day for San Sebastian, the seat of the Spanish Court in Summer. Contrary to the original expectation, it is now believed that Mr. Woodford will be prevented from relieving Mr. Taylor, the retiring United States Minister, by the postponement of his formal presentation, nor will he be estopped entirely from the performance of his duties. It is expected that he will be informally presented to the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs at San Sebastian, and that he will be recognized by the Spanish Government immediately thereafter to the extent of transacting business of an emergency character, and such as does not involve questions of large policy.

This limitation of course will delay for a time the execution of such instructions from President McKinley as Mr. Woodford may have touching the broad question of Cuban autonomy and the abatement of the present conditions in Cuba.

### AMERICAN PRISONER SAVED.

#### Gen. Lee Arranges to Have James T. Carry Sent Out of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Consul General Lee has just reported to the State Department his action in the case of the American citizen, James Thomas Carry, who has been held captive by the Spanish authorities in Cuba.

He cables to-day that Carry was born in Cedar Falls, Iowa, and lived twenty-three years in Chicago. He has been engaged in the insurrection for eighteen months, but the Consul General has succeeded in arranging to send him out of Cuba bound for New York next Thursday.

## FAURE TALKS OF HIS TRIP.

### He Sent a Message to the Czar from Dunkirk—British Embassy in Paris Hooted.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—President Faure, referring to his visit to Russia, is quoted as saying that everything passed off wonderfully well, and that one could not dream of anything better.

Admiral de Courtille, in an interview on the same subject, said:

"The Czar upon several occasions expressed to me the happiness he felt at signing the treaty of alliance, and he spoke with a warmth and enthusiasm which could not be misunderstood."

It was given out to-day that upon the arrival of President Faure at Dunkirk yesterday he sent a dispatch to the Czar, saying:

"At the moment I place my foot once more upon the soil of France my first thought is for your Majesty, her Majesty the Empress, and the whole Russian nation. The magnificent and cordial reception given to the President of the republic calls forth throughout France a feeling of emotion and joy. It will leave in our hearts an ineffaceable memory.

"I beg your Majesty once more to accept the expression of my thanks and the wishes I entertain for your Majesty's happiness and that of the Empress and the imperial family, and for the grandeur and prosperity of Russia."

The Czar replied to this message from the Lazelsky Palace, at Warsaw. He said:

The Empress and myself are extremely grateful for your kind words just sent to us. It is with pleasure that I shall preserve the memory of the visit paid by the President of the republic to Russia, whose heart has once more beaten in unison with that of France. NICHOLAS.

A special dispatch from Paris, published here to-day, says that cries of "Down with England!" were raised outside the British Embassy in Paris last night, because that building was not illuminated in honor of the return of President Faure to the French capital after his visit to Russia.

Two lads, the dispatch adds, were arrested outside the Embassy for participating in the demonstration, and were subsequently released with a caution.

### Four Lives Lost on English Cars.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A passenger train has been derailed at Mayfield, Sussex, eight miles south of Tunbridge Wells, on the Brighton line. Four persons are known to have been killed and many have been injured.

## INDIAN EXCHANGE SUSPENDED.

### Treasury Officials Think England May Fear the Export of Gold to Asia.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The following notice was posted in the Bank of England to-day:

"The Secretary of State for India, in Council, gives notice that the sale of bills of exchange on Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras has been suspended for a period of not less than ten weeks."

The Government has very little money in India to draw on, owing to the famine and the plague having rendered the collection of taxes slow, and the present time might be opportune to accustom the Indians to the use of gold instead of silver, though it would not have attempted this had not the scarcity of money arisen.

The India Council has suspended the sale of bills of exchange on previous occasions, notably in 1882 and 1893, but in neither case was gold shipped to India. The present suspension does not cause surprise, it being occasioned by heavy expenditures in connection with the frontier troubles.

It is probable that a gold loan, for which the powers already exist, will be issued in London in order to replenish the Indian Treasury. No other important effect of the action taken by the Council is expected, the general belief being that little gold will be remitted to India.

The Daily Telegraph agrees in this view, but thinks the situation is uncertain.

The Daily News says the action of the Council will not materially change the mercantile situation, as would be the case in the active shipping season.

The Times says: "The suspension caused surprise at first, but is recognized as a natural corollary to recent events, and its effect on Indian exchanges is thought to be already anticipated."

The Standard regards the announcement as unpleasant, because of the possibility of gold shipments to India when business revives. Fortunately, The Standard says, the Indian trade is quiet now, and merchants will not feel the inconvenience caused by the suspension so keenly.

The Daily Telegraph, anticipating the action of the Indian Council, said to-day:

"The Council may refuse to draw altogether, thus sending exchange up to gold point and render possible the establishment of the gold standard in India."

The action of the Indian Council has attracted but the slightest notice in the afternoon newspapers, and has not affected the rate of exchange, which is normal.

The Westminster Gazette says: "The decision was altogether unexpected, being the outcome of the financial situation in India."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Secretary Gage said this afternoon that it would be a hard matter to draw an inference from the suspension of the sale of bills of exchange. He said there might be many reasons for this, and until he could hear more of the matter he preferred not to discuss the question.

One reason advanced by several Treasury officials is that the suspension might have been ordered to avoid the threatened export of gold from London to India. There was a general belief, however, that India will not be long in going to the gold standard. She is virtually on a gold standard now, it is said.

### KHYBER PASS APPEARS OPEN.

#### New Signs of Disaffection Reported Along the Indian Border.

BOMBAY, Sept. 1.—Military movements are reported from many places, and rapid progress is being made in the organization of the punitive expeditions being sent against the insurgent tribesmen.

Col. Gordon's column of troops from Peshawur has arrived safely at Kohat without having met with any opposition upon the part of the insurgents. The Afridis, according to the latest reports, have apparently left the Khyber Pass.

The British post at Gazarbund, Baluchistan, which was held by native levies, was attacked on Sunday night last by a number of Brahuis, who murdered and robbed the levies and some travelers who had sought refuge there.

Many new signs of disaffection are reported from various points along the Indian border.

### SULTAN HONORS AN AFGHAN.

#### Seid Yahia Returns with Presents and a Letter for the Ameer.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 1.—The Afghan Sheik, Seid Yahia, who has been on a visit to this city, has been loaded with presents by the Sultan of Turkey and takes back with him a number of valuable gifts and an autograph letter addressed by the Sultan to the Ameer of Afghanistan.

### Revolt on the Malabar Coast.

MADRAS, Sept. 1.—An outbreak is reported among the Moplahs, or fanatical Mahommedans of the Malabar coast. It has not yet assumed serious proportions.

Malabar is a district in the Madras Presidency, on the west coast of India. The term Malabar coast is applied to the west coast of India in general.

## KAISER REACHES WURZBURG.

### He Pays a Tribute to His Grandfather at the Provincial Banquet in Coblenz.

WURZBURG, Bavaria, Sept. 1.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning, and were accorded an enthusiastic reception. They were immediately driven to the review ground.

COBLENZ, Sept. 1.—Emperor William, in proposing a toast to the Rhine Province at the provincial banquet held here yesterday evening after the unveiling by his Majesty of the equestrian monument erected in honor of William the Great, at the confluence of the Rhine and the Moselle, made a long speech on the subject of his grandfather, during the course of which he said:

"My grandfather went forth from Coblenz to mount the throne as the chosen instrument of the Lord and as such he regarded himself. For all of us, more especially for us Princes, he raised once more on high, crowning it with the bright rays of the treasure which may we ever preserve in its sublimity and holiness—I mean the kingdom—by the grace of God, the Kingdom with its heavy duties, its never-ending, ever-enduring toils and labors, with its awful responsibility to the Creator alone, from which no man, no minister, no House of Parliament, no people can release the Prince. For me it will be a sacred duty, following in the ways which the Great Ruler has shown us, and in solicitude for my country, to hold my protecting hand over this splendid jewel and in the tradition which has descended to us and which remains stronger than iron—yes, even than the walls of Ehrenbreitstein—to take this province to my heedful heart, the heart of the father of his country, and wish with all my heart that her people may grow under the protection of long lasting peace."

### MAYOR OF TOULON STABBED.

#### Corsican Tried to Take His Life After a Meeting of the Council.

TOULON, Sept. 1.—As the members of the Municipal Council were leaving the Town Hall this evening after their regular meeting an attempt was made upon the life of Mayor Pastoureau by a Corsican, who approached the Mayor and stabbed him in the groin, inflicting a dangerous wound. At last accounts M. Pastoureau was in a serious condition.

### Alliance Detained at Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 1.—The United States training ship Alliance is detained here owing to adverse winds. She experienced very heavy weather while on her way from Cherbourg to Gibraltar, necessitating making this port. The Alliance is coaling, and will probably resume her voyage to-morrow.

### Queen Victoria at Balmoral.

ABERDEEN, Sept. 1.—Queen Victoria arrived at Balmoral Castle, At Perth, Aberdeen, and at Ballater, enthusiastic crowds gathered to greet her Majesty. Decorations were plentiful, and at Crathie a handsome jubilee arch was erected.

### Meant to Kill the Kaiser.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 1.—The police of this city have arrested a German named Gustav Daubenspeck upon suspicion that he is concerned in a plot to assassinate Emperor William. Daubenspeck was denounced by a friend who learned of his intention to leave Belgium for Germany.

## NORTHPORT'S WATER BOOM.

### Evidence at a Trial Destroys Hopes for the Establishment of a Local Industry.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Sept. 1.—Hope of an enduring boom for Northport has given place to an enduring gloom and an atmosphere of suspicion, and a tendency to inebriety prevails.

A few months ago several residents began to notice peculiar tastes of several kinds in their well water. The wells were cleaned, but the tastes became stronger. Then it was suggested that nature's subterranean laboratory had developed new mineral properties, and much interest and excitement were aroused. People who never had it before acquired the water-drinking habit under a vague impression that they were patronizing home enterprises. They swapped well water of various brands and flavors, and many of them said they felt much better.

Some thin citizens began to take on flesh, and others troubled with obesity thought they detected signs of shrinking, and measured themselves every night and morning. There was a general belief that Northport would in time become the great health resort of the world because of its greater varieties of water, and was therefore supposed to be good for more different things than any ever discovered. All of the tastes were bad, but it was argued that the worse the taste the more potent the medicinal qualities would be.

Last week John H. Bishop sued Lawyer Henry Buckminster to recover $5 for cleaning the well on his Summer place here. The case was tried before Justice William A. Strawson. The defense was that after Bishop had cleaned the well another well digger named Platt B. Gildersleeve had found six pails of mud in it. Mr. Gildersleeve testified to that effect.

On cross-examination Mr. Gildersleeve was asked if he had not once put a dead animal and other ingredients in a well after it had been cleaned to secure the job of cleaning it again and to bring a rival into disrepute, and if other well cleaners had not to his knowledge done similar deeds for the promotion of general business prosperity. Mr. Gildersleeve indignantly denied participation in such enterprises and threatened personal chastisement and legal proceedings. So far, however, he has not sought redress. There are several well cleaners in and about Northport and it is now recollected that rivalry among them has been very keen.

Every well and cleaner in town is now under suspicion. Neighbors who used to exchange odoriferous water and compare ailments and symptoms are now shy of each other and sniff in a hinting way about each other's premises. The mineral water boom has failed, while drug stores are being sought for beverages and disinfectants and beer has again become popular as a means for quenching thirst.

## IRRIGATION IN THE WEST.

### Secretary Wilson Investigates the Principles—He Hopes to Make the Range Horse Valuable.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, has returned from a trip through the Western States, where he has been investigating the system of irrigation in Western Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, part of Idaho, Montana, and North Dakota, and the result of his observations will be fraught with interest to Western agriculturists. He has gone into the question of the condition of the range horse. He hopes to make the animal capable of competing with the horses of Europe. Wilson, in an interview, said:

"The principal object of my trip through these States was to ascertain to what extent they could add to the annual production by further irrigation. During the course of my observations I have found that these States have already used up the waters in many districts without being able to irrigate the bottom lands. They are now agitating the theory of damming the waters in Winter. Various schemes are on foot to bring this about. Some advocate the idea that the Government should take up the matter and pay for the cost of damming. Some think the State Governments should begin the work. Others aree organizing companies and selling the stock in the East. Everything points to a new activity in agriculture in these States.

"This inquiry naturally led to an investigation of the condition of the range horse. Why is the horse of the range practically worthless? This is a question which has troubled Western agriculturists for years. The range horse can be made a profitable source of income. I find by careful investigation over thirteen years that the grasses of the uplands, though they are never irrigated, are very nutritious. They are just as nutritious as the grasses of Iowa, provided, of course, that the animal gets enough of range.

"I have an agent in Europe at the present time investigating the requirements for heavy draught and carriage horses and animals needed for army purposes. I have very little doubt that if the range horses in the Western States were properly cared for they would be able to compete with European horses. I hope to bring about such competition, and to make the market for American horses lively in European countries."

### BALTIMORE GRAIN EXPORT.

#### August Shipments the Largest Ever Made in One Month.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.—The past month has been the banner month in the history of the port of Baltimore so far as exports are concerned, their value amounting to $10,243,301. Grain formed the largest part of the exports, aggregating 9,230,080 bushels, and breaking the record of the port for shipments of this class. They were made up as follows: Five million four hundred and seventy-five thousand eight hundred and sixty-one bushels of wheat; 3,575,703 bushels of corn; 103,596 bushels of rye; 60,020 bushels of oats.

There were forty-seven full cargoes of grain, distributed among the following countries: France, 16; Belgium, 8; Ireland, 9; Holland, 6; England, 4; Norway, 2; Denmark, 2.

Among these full cargo ships the Knight Bachelor took to Antwerp 326,699 bushels, the largest cargo of cereals that has left an American port in one ship.

The British steamer Lyndhurst, for Bayonne, France, was the only steamer in the fleet that took out wheat at $1 a bushel valuation at the custom house. She had a cargo of 105,600 bushels on board.

## PERSIANS BEHIND ARMENIANS.

### Statement Issued at Constantinople in Regard to the Fighting.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 1.—The following official statement regarding the reported disturbances near Van, Armenia, was issued to-day:

"Fifteen Armenian agitators, who were hiding in a village near Van, fired upon the troops sent to arrest them; but thirteen of the agitators were captured and taken to Van."

Referring to the report of heavy fighting between the Kurds and Armenians on the frontier, announced in a dispatch from Tabreez, North Persia, to The Daily News of London, the following official statement has been made:

"Zekki Pasha reports that the Armenian brigands on the Persian frontier recently raised a band of 500 horsemen, intending to attack the village of Bashkouleh, but the Turkish troops have hitherto prevented them from so doing.

"It is remarked that certain Persian local authorities are assisting the Armenian incursions, in spite of the treaties and good relations between the two countries."

### Mrs. Beach's Complaint.

Mrs. M. Beach of 242 West Thirty-fourth Street recently made a complaint that an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals had treated seven wandering kittens which had taken refuge at her house in a rough and cruel manner. She said that after entreating the officer to handle the creatures gently, he had tossed the basket containing the cats into a wagon bottom side up. At the office of the society yesterday it was said that the matter would be investigated and proper action taken. The Superintendent said that this was the first time he had ever heard of the society's officers being themselves accused of cruelty to animals.

### Hohenlohe Soon to Retire.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Daily Mail's Berlin correspondent says it is stated that it has been practically settled that Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, will retire in October.

### Currency for the Farmers.

About $1,000,000 in small bills and silver was shipped West and South yesterday to move the crops. The Sub-Treasury transferred for this purpose $150,000 in currency. The rest came from the banks.

## ARONSON GETS THE CASINO

### Company Ejected in 1895 Is Entitled to Possession on Payment of Costs, &c.

### DECISION OF JUSTICE STINER

#### By Paying $16,000 Within Twenty Days the Casino Company Becomes Entitled to the Premises Under the Terms of Its Old Lease.

A decision rendered yesterday by Civil Justice Stiner in the Eighth District Court practically terminates the lease of the present tenants of the Casino, Canary & Lederer, which was to run until 1900, and restores possession of the property to the Aronson people, the Casino Company, who were ejected from it over two years ago.

The Casino Company leased the Casino property in September, 1804, for ten years, at an annual rental of $12,000, agreeing to pay all the taxes, assessments, &c., and make all repairs. The rent was payable quarterly, in advance.

In May, 1895, the Casino Company was $3,000 in arrears, and was dispossessed. A few weeks later Thomas Canary, the present tenant, took a lease for five years, at $35,000 a year, which included payment of all taxes, &c.

The law provides that where a special proceeding is founded upon an allegation that a lessee holds over, after a default in payment of rent, and the unexpired term of the lease exceeds five years, at the time the warrant is issued, the lessee may within a year after the execution of the warrant pay or tender to the landlord all the arrears of rent with the interest, costs, and charges incurred by the landlord, and the said lessee shall be entitled to the possession of the premises under the original lease.

In accordance with this provision Franklin Bien, who was appointed receiver of the Casino Company in November, 1895, commenced redemption proceedings in the Eighth District Court to regain possession of the property. He tendered $13,500, which included the accrued rent and costs and charges of the dispossess proceedings. The landlord said the tender was insufficient.

Justice Stiner decided against the receiver, who appealed to the Appellate Term, which reversed the trial Judge, and returned the case to Justice Stiner, directing him to make an order which would establish the rights and liabilities of the parties upon the redemption.

Conforming to that ruling, Justice Stiner handed down a final order, holding that the Casino Company was entitled to all the rents collected by the landlord from the present tenants since the company was dispossessed down to yesterday, amounting to $67,000, which should constitute the Casino Company's offset to the expenditures of the landlord, which foot up $83,000.

The order directs the Casino Company to pay the landlord $16,000, the difference between $83,000 and $67,000. If this is done within twenty days the order decides that the Casino Company shall be entitled to the possession of the premises under the original lease, which expires in 1904. It further directs that the present tenants, Canary & Lederer, must vacate by noon on May 1, next, notwithstanding the lease they hold.

Rudolph Aronson was seen at the Bijou Theatre last night, where he was kept busy answering telephone messages and telegrams and receiving numerous friends who called upon him to tender their congratulations on the result of the litigation.

"The decision of Justice Stover," said Mr. Aronson, "so far as the amount to be paid is concerned, cannot be contested, and will be paid before the lapse of twenty days. So far as giving the present tenants of the Casino possession until May, that is entirely out of the jurisdiction of his Honor. He has nothing to say regarding the lease which the Casino Company holds, and which does not expire until May 1, 1902. There is no doubt in my mind that the Appellate Division, after the argument which is now fixed for the first Monday in October, will order the sale of the property forthwith, and that absolute possession will be granted me on or before Nov. 15.

"I naturally feel highly elated that the result of this tedious and long litigation has at last restored to me the possession of the famous old home of comic opera."

George W. Lederer was not at the Casino last night. His partner, George B. McLellan, who was at the Casino, was seen shortly after he had an interview with J. V. Jordan, a prominent member of the company, at the Vendome Hotel. Mr. McLellan said: "I have really nothing to say. This matter is one that exclusively concerns the litigants. Of course we understand our position thoroughly, but we do not care at the present time to make our plans public."

## "SECRET SERVICE" AGAIN.

Mr. William Gillette and his companions, who have been delighting the British public with a specimen of American play writing of the best sort, reappeared before a home audience last night in "Secret Service." The Empire Theatre, in which they acted, was crowded to its utmost capacity, and there was every evidence of enthusiasm. The familiar members of the company were welcomed very warmly, and the notable situations of the drama were applauded to the echo. At the close of the now famous telegraph scene, Mr. Gillette was recalled three times and compelled to make the inevitable speech. He said that the British public had stood the dose of American sm very well, and that the cordiality of the greeting he and his company had on the other side tested their appreciation of home.

The performance of "Secret Service" last night was admirable. Mr. Gillette is one of the actors who successfully resist the temptation to overact. His reticent method, so much commended by the English papers, has not been marred, and his work last evening was self-contained, forcible, and influential, as it always is. The other old members of the company repeated their excellent work. Ida Waterman was the same sweet and tender Mrs. Varney as before; H. D. James was again an admirable Jonas, and Campbell Gollan again moved the audience much by the intense nervous power of his Arrelsford.

Miss Blanche Walsh was a most agreeable Edith Varney. Harry Woodruff acted young Varney with spirit and comic skill, and Miss Hope Ross was piquant and interesting as Caroline Mitford. These are the new members of the cast, and they fitted well into the picture.

### No Relation to "Bootles's Baby."

Coyne Fletcher, author of the new play called "A Bachelor's Baby," now on view at the Murray Hill Theatre, declares that the piece bears no relation to the English one called "Bootles's Baby," which also involves a romance of barrack life, and the adoption of an infant by a young bachelor.

"A Bachelor's Baby," it appears, is a dramatization of a novelette, also by Coyne Fletcher, which was published in 1891.

## FARMERS' CONGRESS AT ST. PAUL

### Causes of Failure and Success of State Fairs Discussed.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 1.—The Farmers' National Congress this morning heard a paper by E. W. Randall, Secretary of the Minnesota Agricultural Society on the causes of failure and success of State fairs. Among other things, he counted State management and ownership of grounds essential to success; also impartial award of premiums and prompt payment of same; a comprehensive line of exhibits, strong amusements, exclusion of all gambling, and generous local support.

Dr. A. M. Soteldo of Venezuela congratulated the farmers upon the return of prosperity and the increased European demand for wheat, corn, and cotton. He said Venezuela had the warmest feeling for this country, and he sketched briefly the products and possibilities of his own country. He said Venezuela would never forget the attitude of the United States in forbidding foreign interference.

Señor Romero, Mexican Minister to the United States, spoke briefly, expressing the belief that miners in Mexico could do better as farmers, and he thought American farmers would do well to turn their attention that way.

The election of officers followed. Ex-Gov. W. B. Hoard of Wisconsin was chosen President, John M. Stahl was re-elected Secretary, and N. G. Spalding of New York was made Treasurer by acclamation.

## STILL ASKING REDUCTIONS.

### Tax Grievances Yet to be Heard Will Keep the Greenburgh Assessors Busy Until Tuesday.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The tax grievances yet to be heard will occupy the time of the Greenburgh Assessors until Tuesday.

To-day Mrs. Susan Dibble and Miss Annie E. Dibble claimed exemption on the ground of non-residence. George W. Dibble asked for a reduction of $12,000, and Frank R. Pierson asked for a reduction of $5,000.

William A. Burnham of Irvington wanted his assessment on real estate, $25,000, reduced to $16,700, and to have his personal assessment of $20,000 canceled, and on the Lord & Burnham Company assessment of $80,000 he asked a reduction of $45,000.

Mrs. Abbey Burnham wanted her personal assessment of $30,000 reduced to $21,000.

Charles G. Wallace asked to have his assessment on personal property for $20,000 canceled.

Edward B. Cobb asked for a reduction from $18,000 to $13,000 on his real estate.

E. H. Birdsall asked to have his personal assessment of $2,000 canceled.

David Dows's estate, David Dows, Jr., Linda D. Cookesey, Trancy Dows, Richard M. Hoe, Dr. Carroll Danham, Margaret Dunham, and Margaret Dows, protested as to their real and personal estates, ranging from $50,000 to $250,000 each.

Edwin H. Mairs, assessed for $55,000 real estate, asked to have it stricken off on the ground of non-ownership. His wife, Catharine, is assessed for $55,000 real estate, and asked to have it canceled on the same ground. She is also assessed for $75,000 personal.

George H. Mairs, assessed for $100,000 personal, wanted it cut in two.

Mrs. Hannah M. Barton, assessed for $185,000 real estate, wanted it reduced to $98,500.

Ellen J. Banker, assessed for $200,000 real estate, wants it reduced to $150,000, and $50,000 personal property, reduced to $25,000.

### CHATHAM TAX ASSESSMENTS.

#### New York Central Withdraws Protest After Examination.

CHATHAM, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Evidence was taken to-day before the Town Assessors of the towns of Canaan, Ghent, and Chatham in the matter of protests against the assessments of the New York Central Railroad, the Harlem, and the Boston and Albany Railroad on those sections of roads running through these towns.

Expert witnesses from New York, Boston, Springfield, New Haven, and Albany were called by both parties to the controversy. Ex-Judge J. Rider Cady of Hudson appeared for the Town of Canaan, C. E. Barrett of Chatham for Ghent and Chatham, and ex-Assemblyman A. B. Gardenier represented the railroads.

The railroad's representatives withdrew their protests after an examination of the property as to cost of reproduction, and the assessments in Caanan and Ghent will stand at $294,585 and $432,337, respectively, but in Chatham the assessment on the Boston and Albany Road, which was $743,000, was shown in the examination to be over $100,000 less than the property could be replaced for, and the assessors have to-day increased the assessment to $843,000.

### WANT LOWER CORPORATE TAX.

#### New York Central and Erie Roads Apply for a Reduction.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Application was made to-day to Controller Roberts by David Wilcox and Attorney Conkling, representing the New York Central and Erie Railroad Companies, for a reduction of the amount of corporate tax levied on those roads by the Controller.

The applicants contended that the corporation tax law permitted an annual tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on the earnings of railroads from the transportation of passengers and freight, while Controller Roberts believes that the entire gross earnings of railroads are taxable under this law.

Each of these roads derives several million dollars a year from sources other than the transportation of passengers and freight. The Attorney General, who was present at the hearing, will be asked by the Controller to construe the law before the latter renders his decision in the matter.

### Jersey City Personal Taxes.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City yesterday sent to Collector Simeon H. Smith the following note: "It is my desire that you proceed with the collection of the personal taxes, and also enforce the collection of the taxes due on real estate to the best of your ability." Collector Smith went to the Mayor's office and explained that he had instituted measures to enforce the collection of personal taxes, and had already collected $7,000 when John Mullins & Co. brought suit to test the validity of the personal tax law.

## THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Daniel Frohman returned yesterday from Chicago, where he has been rehearsing his Lyceum Theatre stock company.

The tour of Frederick Warde will be directed this season by W. M. Wilkeson, formerly manager of Alexander Salvini.

Grace Henderson, formerly of the Lyceum Theatre stock company, has been engaged by Klaw & Erlanger to appear in "The Wandering Minstrel."

The three hundredth performance of "The Girl from Paris" is already announced for Sept. 25 at the Herald Square Theatre. Souvenirs will be given away.

Andrew A. McCormick received yesterday the complete scenic and music of the new opera, "The Highwayman," by De Koven and Smith, which he will produce at the Broadway Theatre early this Winter. Mr. McCormick says that he is much pleased with the work.

John B. Doris is negotiating with Henry Gilsey of the Gilsey House for the lease of the Savoy Theatre, of which he was lessee at the time of the Orange Blossoms" incident. Satisfactory arrangements are concluded, Mr. Doris will present travesties to be written by Edgar Smith on current theatrical successes.

The following is the programme of to-night's concert at the Madison Square Roof Garden by the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra: March, "Reminiscence," Reitz; overture, "Freischütz," Weber; "Chimes Bells of Scotland," Langey; "L'Ingénue," Arditi; selection, "Robin Hood," De Koven; overture, "Rienzi," Wagner; (a.) "Asa's Death," (b.) "Anitra's Dance," "Peer Gynt," Suite, Grieg; intermezzo, "Naila," Delibes; two Hungarian dances, Brahms; selection, "Traviata," Verdi; overture, "Jolly Robbers," Suppé; waltz, "Kantaka," C. Lamar; "Dream After the Ball," Czibulka; Chinese march, Parlow.

### Mrs. Vanderbilt Sails.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, sailed for England yesterday on the White Star steamship Majestic. They will proceed direct from England to Switzerland to join Mr. Vanderbilt, who has been sojourning among the Alps for the benefit of his health. It was rumored that Mrs. Vanderbilt originally intended to sail on the Lucania last Saturday, but changed her mind upon learning that Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont had booked on that vessel. Mrs. Belmont and Mrs. Vanderbilt are not on speaking terms, and the breach is said to have been widened when the former entertained Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., at dinner.

### Koehler—Craven.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—Miss Margaret Craven, the daughter of the woman who is fighting for a million dollars of the Fair estate, was married this morning to Henry Koehler, a rich brewer of St. Louis. The ceremony took place at the First United Presbyterian Church, the Rev. M. M. Gibson officiating.

There were no bridesmaids, nor was the groom attended by a best man, but Mrs. Craven's attorneys and several intimate friends witnessed the ceremony and participated in the wedding breakfast at the Cliff House.

### Physician to Marry a Trained Nurse.

The engagement of Dr. Mortimer Lampson of 203 Pacific Avenue, Jersey City, to Miss Margaret Hines of Belfort, Lewis County, N. Y., was announced yesterday. Dr. Lampson is Medical Inspector of the New Jersey National Guard and President of the Jersey City Tax Appeals Commission. Miss Hines is a trained nurse. The marriage will take place toward the last of this month in Bellport.

### Cameron-Hale Engagement.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 1.—A special to The Express from Washington, D. C., says: "A marriage license was issued at Harrisburg, Penn., yesterday for the union of Chanler Hale, son of Senator Hale, and Miss Rachel B. Cameron, daughter of former United States Senator Donald Cameron. They will be married probably the last of this month. Mr. Hale is Secretary of the American Legation at Rome."

## DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

### Michael Chauncey.

Michael Chauncey, long known as a dealer in Brooklyn real estate, died yesterday at Alexandria Bay, Thousand Islands, in his seventy-fourth year. His death occurred at his Summer home on Cuba Island.

Mr. Chauncey was born in Kingston, but had lived in Brooklyn for sixty years. With his two brothers, he followed the builder's trade. He early branched out into real estate, and for forty years held a prominent place in financial circles. In 1890 Mr. Chauncey retired, leaving the business to his brothers, D. and M. Chauncey, which in turn was taken up by George W. Chauncey, the present head of the firm.

Mr. Chauncey was one of the original members of the Brooklyn Light Guard, of which the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn is the outgrowth. He was also a Lieutenant Colonel of the Veteran Corps. Mr. Chauncey was a Director of a number of Brooklyn corporations, including the Brooklyn Trust Company, the Brooklyn Safe Deposit Company, the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company, and the Brooklyn Athenæum; a stockholder in the Mechanics' Bank, and a member of the Brooklyn Institute. He was twice married, his second wife surviving him. His children by his first wife—three sons and one daughter—live in New Jersey.

### Bishop Nelson Somerville Rulison.

The Right Rev. Dr. Nelson Somerville Rulison, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, died yesterday at Manheim, Germany, after an illness of a few hours.

He was born in Carthage, N. Y., in 1842, and was educated at the Wesleyan Academy, Gouverneur, N. Y. He was ordained Deacon in Utica, in 1866, and Priest the same year. He served as assistant rector in the Church of the Annunciation, this city, and then became rector of Zion Church, Morris, N. J. Later he went to Jersey City, where he built St. John's Free Church. After he had been there seven years he was called to St. Paul's Church, Cleveland, Ohio, where he was rector eight years. Kenyon College gave him his degree in 1878. He was six years President of the Standing Committee of the diocese. In 1884 he was elected Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, of which he subsequently became Bishop. He wrote a number of religious works, which are widely known.

### The Rev. M. T. Kilahy.

The Rev. M. T. Kilahy, pastor of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn, died yesterday at the rectory, 108 Carroll Street. He had been ill for more than a year with a complication of diseases. Within the past ten years three other priests—the Rev. Owen O'Brien, the Rev. Joseph Redington, and the Rev. James J. O'Reilly—have died in the same house from similar complications of diseases.

Father Kilahy was forty-three years old. He was born in Brooklyn, and after a parochial school education studied at the College of Our Lady of Angels, at Suspension Bridge. After his ordination he served as a curate in St. Michael's Church, Bay Ridge, and St. Agnes's Church, Brooklyn. Eight years ago he succeeded Father E. J. O'Reilly as pastor of St. Stephen's. The church was then $190,000 in debt, but within his pastorate he paid off $60,000 of that amount and also bought three new school lots, renovated the church, and established several church organizations.

### Mrs. Rachel Gaul Skinner.

Mrs. Rachel Gaul Skinner died on Tuesday at her home, 124 Montague Street, Brooklyn. The funeral services will be held at the house this afternoon and the burial will be in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Mrs. Skinner was born in Hudson, N. Y., on Jan. 19, 1818, her father being John Gaul. She was one of the children who welcomed the Marquis de Lafayette on his visit to America in 1824. She married Dr. Salmon Skinner, a young dentist, who subsequently moved to Brooklyn. Mr. Skinner was the first connected with the First Reformed Church, on the Heights, but joined the Tabernacle during the pastorate of the Rev. Edson Rockwell, and continued her membership under the ministry of Dr. Talmage. She leaves two children—Dr. David Salmon Skinner and Mrs. Charles Hallock Clark, both of Brooklyn.

### Edward J. McPherson.

Edward J. McPherson, a real estate merchant of Baltimore, Md., died Tuesday at the Grenoble Hotel, where he was staying with his family, while on a visit to the city. Death was caused by heart failure. He was born in Utica, N. Y., in 1850, and was for many years engaged in the wholesale homeopathic drug business in Washington, D. C. In 1884 he went to Baltimore to live, and in 1892, with Benjamin Cramps, formed the Townsend Marine Automatic Compass Company.

He married, in 1879, Miss Catherine C. Turner of Baltimore, daughter of a prominent lumber merchant. Mrs. McPherson, with one daughter, survives him. The body will be taken to Baltimore for burial.

### George W. Ziegler.

George W. Ziegler died Tuesday at the family residence, 987 Sixth Avenue, at the age of seventy-six years. Mr. Ziegler was born in York County, Pennsylvania. He went to Baltimore when a young man, and after learning the dry goods business, set up an establishment for himself. Later he came to New York and went into business as a stock broker in Wall Street. A widow and two children survive him.

### Obituary Notes.

JOHN MURPHY of 92 North Fourth Street, Williamsburg, a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday from the result of a wound received at Gettysburg. The interment will be held to-morrow in Calvary Cemetery.

WINFIELD S. KENNEDY died at his home at Gap, Penn., yesterday. He was eighty-two years old and formerly res

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Nat onal Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover Natio al Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.00.
L. V. F. Randolph, Pres. John A. Young, Sec.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS,
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Streets, Albany.

Douglas & Jones,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
24 BROAD ST., N. Y. CITY.
Market letter on application.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15 & 17 Broad St.
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N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange,
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Orders executed at any of the above Exchanges for Investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts, subject to check at sight. Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations and for Estate Investments.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. 20 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

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MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
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DEAL IN
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Private wire to Chicago and St. Louis.

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DEALERS IN
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37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
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WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.


FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO & WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building.
New York, August 31st, 1897.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14, | 394, | 1471, | 1702, | 2035, | 2426, 2944, |
| 25, | 396, | 1477, | 1761, | 2061, | 2441, 2972, |
| 58, | 404, | 1489, | 1787, | 2068, | 2447, 2992, |
| 67, | 407, | 1540, | 1796, | 2107, | 2464, 3000, |
| 114, | 476, | 1543, | 1814, | 2111, | 2605, 3004, |
| 143, | 1307, | 1546, | 1844, | 2139, | 2641, 3018, |
| 189, | 1317, | 1579, | 1874, | 2202, | 2702, 3063, |
| 225, | 1326, | 1582, | 1898, | 2203, | 2776, 3127, |
| 235, | 1331, | 1610, | 1922, | 2211, | 2788, 3205, |
| 267, | 1399, | 1654, | 1935, | 2305, | 2840, 3211, |
| 276, | 1418, | 1660, | 1976, | 2392, | 2914, 3233, |
| 303, | 1463, | 1680, | 2033, | 2415, | 2926, 3256, |
| 391, | 1464, | 1692, | | | |

as the numbers of the eighty-seven bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1st, 1874, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on Nov. 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,
Trustees.

No. 15 Wall St.,
New York, Sept. 1, 1897.

OFFICE OF
Ohio & Mississippi Railway Company Equipment Trust.
SERIES A.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the terms of the said Trust, the remaining fifty-one certificates of one thousand dollars each of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company Equipment Trust

SERIES A

have been drawn for redemption and cancellation.

The interest upon said certificates will cease on October 1, 1897.

JOHN J. McCOOK,
HERBERT L. GRIGGS,
GEO. F. CRANE, } Trustees.

Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company,
23 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, August 31, 1897.

Referring to our circular of February 25, 1897, we give notice that we are prepared to make a further advance of $20 on each $1,000 5% bond of the above named Company, now on deposit with us. Our Certificates of Deposit must be presented in order that this advance may be noted thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

BADGER ELECTRIC COMPANY, (Limited.)

Notice is hereby given that under terms of Articles 10 and 11 of Mortgage, dated October 1st, 1891, to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, Bond No. 25, for $1,000, has been drawn for redemption at 104 and accrued interest on October 1st, 1897, and will be paid on presentation at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.
Dated New York, September 2nd, 1897.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

Bonds of the above-named company, maturing Sept. 2d 1897 secured upon lands known as the "Hartman & Myer" tract, will be paid at either of our offices at maturity.

Registered bonds must be properly assigned.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.


LEHIGH VALLEY
& Philadelphia Securities
DEALT IN BY
E. & C. RANDOLPH,
7 NASSAU ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.


# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

## Stock market strong.

In many particulars yesterday's Stock Exchange business had unusual interest in it. Transactions went beyond 500,000 shares and practically every conspicuous stock on the list advanced. Some specialties which lately have been overmanipulated ran off a little—stocks like Detroit Gas and Laclede Gas—but they made features which were exceptional.

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Commission house buying was the significant characteristic of yesterday's market. Practically every commission house of consequence on the Stock Exchange was busy. The time seems to have arrived in the market where outside orders are beyond the aggregate of the volume of professional business. This is a wholesome sign.

***

While investors at home have been growing more and more active, evidences are finally developing in the market to show that, despite every report to the contrary, and despite strenuous efforts to disguise transactions, the foreign buyer is becoming daily a more influential feature in the market. Every banking house in Wall Street having international connections has during this week been a buyer of stocks—and the largest buyers, with, perhaps, one exception, are houses which ever since this rise began have been till now persistent sellers.

That London is going into this market is a matter of fact made clear by more than one substantial circumstance. It is simply a question of when the biggest investment interests in England are willing to make open avowal of their favorable disposition toward American securities. They have been taught by current business developments here that prejudices governing their recent actions are unwarranted, and, what is of more significance to the British investor, such prejudices have not only been unwarranted, but they have been depriving the Britisher of opportunities to make handsome profits.

***

The professional bear cry of manipulation is lost sight of in the tremendous activity which has developed. Common sense now recognizes the naturalness of the movement under way—responsive to general business conditions simply, absolutely.

***

From every part of the country come daily reports of better business conditions, of more activity, and of progressive development. Not a dark spot appears anywhere. That part of Wall Street looking for a reaction can depend now only upon the "hope" that some disaster altogether unapprehended can intervene.

***

Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $102,000 fours, coupon, at 113⅞@114@113⅞, and $80,000 fours, 1925, registered, at 126⅜, the highest price of the year.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Stocks Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Cotton Oil | 1⅜ | L. E. & Western pf. | 1¼ |
| Am. Cotton Oil pf. | 1½ | Metropolitan Traction | 1½ |
| Am. Sp. alg. | 1½ | Moodle & Ohio | 1 |
| Am. Sug. Refs. | ⅞ | National Lead | 1¼ |
| Am. Sug. Refs. pf. | 1¼ | National Lead pf. | 1½ |
| Am. Tobacco | ⅝ | National Starch | 1¼ |
| Central Pacific | ½ | N. Y. & E. R. G. | 2¾ |
| Chi. R. I. & Pac. | ½ | Ore. R. R. & Nav. | ⅜ |
| Chi. & E. Ill. pf. | 2 | Ore. R. R. & N. pf. | ½ |
| Chicago Gas | ½ | Pacific Mail | ½ |
| C., M. & St. P. pf. | ½ | Rio G. Western pf. | ⅝ |
| Chicago & N. W. | ½ | St. J. & G. I. 1st pf. | 1¼ |
| Chic. R. I. & Pac. | ½ | St. J. & G. I. 2d pf. | ⅞ |
| Consolidated Ice | ⅝ | St. P. & Duluth | 1½ |
| Consolidated Gas | 2¾ | St. P. & Omaha | 1⅝ |
| Erie 1st, ext. & Tel. | 1½ | St. P. & Omaha pf. | ⅝ |
| Flint & P. M. | ⅝ | U. S. Leather pf. | 1½ |
| General Electric | 1 | U. S. Rubber | ½ |
| Great Northern pf. | 1¾ | U. S. Rubber pf. | ½ |

**Stocks Declined.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bay State Gas | ⅝ | N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf. | 1¾ |
| Canadian Pacific | ¾ | Norfolk & Western | ½ |
| Ches. & Ohio | ½ | North American | ½ |
| Del. Lack. & W. | ¾ | Northern Pacific pf. | ½ |
| Detroit Gas | 3 | Oregon Short Line | ½ |
| Ft. Worth & Den. C. | ½ | Pull. Palace Car | ½ |
| Laclede Gas | 1¼ | Southern pf. | ½ |
| Lake Shore | 1 | U. S. Express | 3½ |

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Bonds Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 5s | 1 | Missouri Pacific con. | 1 |
| F. & P. M. Pt. H. Div. 5s | 1½ | Peo., D. & E. 2d, t. r. | 1 |
| | | Pitts. & West. 1st | 1 |
| | | Wabash deb. B | 1½ |

**Bonds Declined.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kan. Pac. con., t. r. ex. c. | 1½ | pre. Imp. con., 2d in. paid | 1 |

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3@3½ per cent. for four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for first-class single names four to six months to run, and 4¾@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $117,716,991; balances, $7,8..,.55; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $414,147.

Money on call in London, 1@1¼ per cent. Discount in the open market, 2 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market dull and firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and at $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.83½ for sixty-day bills, $4.85⅝@$4.85⅞ for demand, $4.86⅛@$4.86¼ for cable transfers, and $4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18⅛ for short, reichsmarks at 94¾ and 95⅜, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—65c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c discount. St. Louis $1@75c discount.

## BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 51@52c. Sales of 1,000 ounces at 52c.

Commercial price of bar silver, 51¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 41c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 344,024.92 ounces of silver bullion.

Silver in London, 23¾d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

| | |
|---|---|
| Imports, Jan. 1 to date | $3,993,512 |
| Exports in the same period | 28,782,691 |
| Net exports | $24,789,179 |
| Net exports, 1896 | 28,290,888 |
| Net exports, 1895 | 29,712,622 |
| Net exports, 1894 | 71,000,978 |
| Net exports, 1893 | 17,070,809 |

***

On the Stock Exchange 1,000 shares of Brunswick sold at .20 and 2,500 Phoenix at .06@.07. On the Consolidated Exchange 300 Anaconda sold at .51, 700 Belcher at .40@.45, 300 Best and Belcher at .80, 1,500 Brunswick at .20@.21, 490 Fortuna at 10.62½@10.75, 100 Mollie Gibson at .27, 200 Mount Rosa at .08, and 200 Portland at .72. On the Mining Exchange 1,800 shares of Annetta sold at .40½@.40¾, 1,000 Gold Magnet at .09½, 1,900 Miami at .87½, 23,000 Mount Rosa at .12¾@.15, buyer 10; 500 Alamo at .03½, 2,300 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08¾@.09@.08¾, 10,000 Cannon Ball at .01, 1,200 Fanny B. at .04¼@.04¾, 2,300 Garfield Grand at .04¼, 1,000 Golden Fleece at .21@.20, 4,300 Isabella at .20¾@.20½@.20¾, 900 Jefferson at .08@.07¾, and 2,000 Work at .05.

## THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 63¾, and Reading, ⅛, to 14. Declined—Canadian Pacific, 1¼, to 73½; New York Central, ⅝, to 111¼; Illinois Central, ⅝, to 108½; Erie first preferred, ½, to 42½; St. Paul, ⅝, to 97½; Atchison, ¼, to 16⅛; Erie, ¼, to 17⅝, and Pennsylvania, ¼, to 58. British consols declined 1-16 to 112⅛, for money, and advanced 1-16, to 112⅝, for the account.

The Bank of England lost £888,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rates sold at 104f 45c and exchange on London at 25f 19c.

## OMAHA—AN OBJECT LESSON.

Wall Street was electrified yesterday by the stock market course of the common shares of the Omaha Railroad. They rose ten points without a reaction. On Tuesday night Omaha was 72¼ bid; the closing sale in yesterday's market was 82½.

Much gossip circulated in Wall Street to explain this phenomenal rise. No authentic news was anywhere made public. The cause of the advance remains wholly a mystery.

Of the Wall Street guesses to which most attention is paid, that is chiefly popular which tells of pending arrangements for consolidation with the Chicago and Northwestern Company.

On the basis of last night's relative quotations—a couple of points over 80 for Omaha and a couple of points over 120 for Northwest—the two stocks figure so that three shares of Omaha common can be exchanged for two shares of Northwest, representing equivalent market values. This suggests a basis for consolidation through which a share and a half of Omaha can be exchanged for one share of Northwest.

There have been recent statements current in high railroad circles suggesting that a consolidation plan along lines much like these is possible.

***

What was more than anything else disclosed in yesterday's splendid advance in Omaha is the fact that Wall Street is confronted with changed conditions. The time has come when the stocks of well-managed railroad properties are no longer footballs for professional speculative manipulators. At the beginning of this year Omaha stock was selling under $50 a share. It has advanced 35 points. It has a market value now of over $7,000,000 more than it had last January. A year ago this same stock was selling under $40 a share. Yesterday's price represents a gain of 100 per cent. of market valuation within twelve months.

Between 30 and 40 a year ago, every room trader on the New York Stock Exchange was bravely kicking and cuffing Omaha stock, and talking hysterically of troubles confronting the property. Such speculators sold it short then, and ever since they have sold it short over and over again as each successive advance carried quotations higher. Investors who owned Omaha or who bought Omaha in July, August, and September, 1896, were held up to ridicule by the wise men who so much foresee the future through the windows of the Stock Exchange.

But Omaha has never hesitated in its rising. Yesterday, when the stock leaped whole points at a time, from 72 to 82, the same room traders who clubbed away at it in superior fashion a year ago were still valorously trying to offer it down. And at the close last night they were full of awful predictions of an imminent reaction still somewhere hidden in the future.

In this Omaha exhibit is an object lesson that professional Wall Street needs just nowadays to take to heart. Investment stocks are no longer controlled in Wall Street brokerage offices. Fewer American railroad shares are to-day carried on margin than ever before in history. More stocks are now owned outright than ever in the past. The Omaha example establishes this fact. Speculators who go ahead ramming and jamming at American quotations run risks in such stocks that hitherto they never ran. Scarecrow business is played out. Men who own stocks cannot be terrified into liquidation. Instead of selling out their holdings when some discouraging episode intrudes, the owners of good stocks are nowadays inclined to buy more—to make use of reactions as an opportunity through which to gain larger holdings.

Omaha in yesterday's market as an object lesson discloses a long list of instructive facts. Speculators who ignore these facts are speculators who need larger bank accounts than bear traders in these days are ordinarily averaging.

***

What has happened in Omaha during the past twelve months suggests what is imminent in Chicago and Northwestern. The control of the Omaha Company is held by Northwestern, and the Omaha property, as a part of the Northwestern system, is practically merged in Northwestern. The elimination of corporation distinctions, close at hand, is a matter of relatively unimportant routine. On the basis of present stock market prices the interchange of stocks can be readily made to the advantage of Omaha shareholders who loyally held on to their stock through past depressions.

Ten million dollars of Omaha stocks in the Northwestern treasury! Omaha stock has reached the point where it is officially stated that 4 per cent. a year can be paid thereon. This represents $400,000 of new net income to the Northwestern Company through the ownership of Omaha shares, and $400,000 is equal to 1 per cent. upon the total capital stock of the Northwestern Company.

The $10,000,000 of Omaha stock owned by the Northwestern Company was worth in last September's market $3,800,000. That same stock was worth at the close of last night's market $8,250,000—a net gain in the market value of Northwestern treasury assets of practically $5,000,000 within one year. This is a phenomenal exhibit. A gain of $5,000,000 is equal to 12 per cent. upon the entire common capital stock of the Northwestern.

Yesterday's advance of 10 points on Omaha stock represented a gain in the market value of Northwestern treasury assets of $1,000,000—equal to 2½ per cent. dividend upon Northwestern.

The market developments appearing in Omaha are significant of much more than any mere Stock Exchange episode. They are significant of business conditions tremendously changed within a twelvemonth.

***

Omaha as an object lesson has a consequence that professional Wall Street cannot afford to ignore. It has a consequence which the investing public can well hail jubilantly.

## IRON MARKET HARDENING.

The iron market has hardened, and is showing signs of coming activity. The foremost conservative authority in the iron trade—The Iron Age—agrees that facts warrant such a statement.

In its weekly review of the iron trade, The Iron Age to-day will say:

"The stimulus of growing confidence and an increased volume of business is spreading, and the iron industry is rapidly getting into better shape. Even foundry pig iron, which has been lagging behind most conspicuously, is making a start in activity. Making due allowance for a number of influences eager to secure an upward movement, it is a fact that the market has hardened. It is true also, however, that a number of producers in the Eastern and Southern territory still claim to be unable to obtain higher prices.

"From Chicago comes the report that an agreement has been reached between the local and the Southern makers to advance prices and keep the market in good shape. A leading Southern company has announced its price for No. 2 foundry as $7, Birmingham. There are indications, too, that speculators in Wall Street are taking some interest in pig iron, believing that there is money in this lagging metal.

"From Pittsburg comes the rumor that negotiations are under way for a consolidation of Lake Superior ore interests, which is to be larger than any yet attempted. There are some very large movements on foot, but they are far from being ripe enough to warrant the belief that they will lead to a successful issue.

"Buyers have been feeling the market for Bessemer pig iron for the first quarter of next year, bidding up to $9.50 at Valley furnaces, but makers are unwilling to tie themselves up so long, as there is an uncertainty as to the price of Connellsville coke, which will probably be advanced. Steel billets are quiet, the large buyers having been filled up. What small business is coming up is taken at $14.75 to $15 in the Central West. In the East $17 is bid and $17.25 asked.

"There is more activity in steel rails. Reports of sales of round blocks are current, and intimations are made that there are some large foreign orders in sight. The Lackawanna Company has sold a lot of 2,000 tons for Australia, the first shipment to that country."

## A LAW OF NEW JERSEY.

A Sugar Trust insider—a Wall Street man who is always looked to for Sugar Trust information and who, whenever willing to answer such questions, tells truths—is authority for the statement that Mr. H. O. Havemeyer is working in perfect accord with Messrs. John D. and William Rockefeller and the other gentlemen who lately acquired large interests in the Sugar Trust. No matter what may have been the attitude of these magnates when they first came together as partners in the Sugar company, they are now in perfect harmony and have agreed among themselves upon plans for the future. The financial policy of the Sugar Trust will hereafter be dictated by the Messrs. Rockefeller and Mr. Havemeyer, who have come to an understanding and a definite agreement.

This same insider is responsible for a statement even more startling to Wall Street. Of late much has been heard of a possible distribution of the Sugar Trust's surplus—an extra dividend. According to the laws of New Jersey, under which the Sugar Company is incorporated, such a distribution of profits is imperative. According to these laws it is illegal for a corporation to keep in its treasury profits beyond what its Directors may decide to be absolutely necessary for actual working capital. The corporation must divide its profits among its stockholders and carry no unnecessary surplus.

Hitherto this law has been ignored. But the Rockefellers had it in mind when they bought their Sugar Trust interests and they have insisted that it be complied with by the company. The Sugar Trust has a surplus of from $20,000,000 to $40,000,000—no one but the insiders know just what it is. Compliance with New Jersey's corporation laws will mean much for Sugar Trust stockholders.

## A BEAR WISH.

The bears are relying much upon an advance in the Bank of England's discount rate, which, according to their calculations, is due to-day. That there is any likelihood of such action on the part of the bank's Directors is nowhere believed. It is considered a bear wish rather than good logic. The London cable yesterday stating that $2,000,000 in gold had been taken from the Bank of England for export gave Wall Street shorts grounds upon which to base the rumors of the advance in the discount rate.

But, even if the advance is made, it will signify nothing but British exigencies. It will mean nothing to the United States, where gold is plenty and where there is comparatively little need of it. If London needs gold so badly that it is compelled to raise its bid for it, so much the worse for London.

## TOBACCO MANIPULATION.

Tobacco Trust was the leader in activity yesterday, transactions in the stock aggregating nearly 41,000 shares. It was strong, advancing to 96, although in the later dealings part of the gain was lost. There were evidences of manipulation in the stock, and indications of aggressiveness on the part of the manipulators. It was apparent that the people who have Tobacco Trust's stock market fortunes in charge have in view plans of consequence. And from all appearances the people who are handling Tobacco are the same who are so successfully handling Sugar Trust. Evidences of that were plentiful yesterday—plentiful and plain.

## TWO SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

Louisville and Nashville's excellent July statement was a surprise to Wall Street and a source of much satisfaction to the bulls. Although it was expected that the road would show a large increase in net earnings for the month, even the most sanguine of its friends had not estimated that increase at more than $100,000. The gain, however, was nearly $28,000 in excess of that figure, and the Wall Street believers in the Southern railroad properties were correspondingly elated.

The Southern Railway report for the fiscal year just ended was also a satisfaction to that part of Wall Street which has been predicting much better things for the South. They are pointing out that the road has a surplus applicable to dividends of more than $1,100,000, or over 2 per cent. on the preferred stock, and this gives grounds for the belief that Southern Railway's dividend policy will be continued. For some time there has been talk of a 1½ per cent. dividend on the preferred stock in the Fall. The company's report shows that it is financially able to take such a step.

## GAS STOCKS STRONG.

The statement in THE NEW YORK TIMES to the effect that the consolidation of the Equitable and East River Gas Companies was assured beyond any further possible doubt was followed by strength in all of the local gas issues yesterday. East River Gas was particularly strong, selling up to 96¼, and netting an advance of 2¼ points for the day. On the curb, Equitable was also strong, closing with no stock offered under 288. The other local gas issues all scored gains.

There was a meeting yesterday of the representatives of the two properties about to be consolidated, and much progress was made. Official announcement of the plan will, in all probability, be published within a short time—that being the prediction of men closest to the project.

## TENNESSEE COAL AND IRON.

Tennessee Coal and Iron is showing strength and rather unusual activity. Insiders are predicting much higher prices for the stock, and are stating positively that the August earnings will surprise even the friends of the company. And, furthermore, these insiders are expectant of very largely increased earnings for the month of September, for not only are they confident of great improvement in the iron trade during the present month, but they declare that before the first half of it is past there will be a substantial advance in the price of iron.

## NEW YORK AIR BRAKE.

Pullman's Palace Car Company has in hand an order, on which it is now working, for 400 cars for the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and the company has recently given to the New York Air Brake Company an order for 400 sets of equipment for these cars. New York Air Brake insiders are enthusiastic over the company's increasing business, and are pointing to such orders as this recent one from the Pullman works as indications of how their business is improving, and how their earnings are increasing.

## BAY STATE GAS TALK.

Bay State Gas was one of the weak stocks in yesterday's market. Despite the repeated stories of Standard Oil control, the stock shows no buoyancy, and it begins to look as though what Standard Oil activity there is in Bay State Gas partakes of the nature of liquidation.

There are many intimations, some coming from what would seem to be reliable sources, that the Standard Oil investigation into Bay State Gas affairs has been anything but satisfactory to the investigators, and that Standard Oil plans involving the Bay State Gas Company for that reason have been called off. These intimations may not be true, but Boston's attitude toward Bay State Gas stock indicates that up in that town they are believed in.

## GENERAL ELECTRIC POOLS.

General Electric developed strength yesterday, selling up to 38⅝ and closing near that figure, with a gain of a full point for the day. The stock was active, nearly 17,000 shares being dealt in. There are new tales of pools in General Electric—pools lately formed having in their pockets money and in their eyes blood. And Wall Street yesterday understood the strength and activity of General Electric to be the result of the first movement of one of these combinations.

## A PHILADELPHIA POOL.

The strength of Metropolitan Traction yesterday was attributed to Philadelphia buying. The stock was not very active, less than 3,000 shares being dealt in, but it advanced to 124½, a gain of 1½ points. A Philadelphia house was the buyer of most of the stock and there were rumors that a bull pool had been formed among the Philadelphia interests in the company.

## PROSPERITY AND GOLD.

Messrs. William P. Bonbright & Co. of Colorado Springs, in a letter to clients, point out the relation of the increased output of gold to general business improvement. The letter says:

"The country has suddenly awakened to the fact that prosperous times are at hand. 'Dollar wheat,' at last a reality, has set the seal upon popular confidence that the tide has turned and is recognized throughout the land as the herald of prosperity's renaissance. The increasing gold production is not only a factor in the present advance, but is of prime importance in establishing prosperity upon a basis of permanency. It is interesting to note that this is recognized by so keen an observer as Chauncey M. Depew, who, when asked recently for his opinion on business conditions, replied: 'Huge crops here, small crops abroad; heavy output of gold, and the tariff; these three have made prosperity a reality.' That this output of gold will be immensely increased during the next few years there can be no reasonable doubt. When the Klondike excitement broke out we ventured the opinion that its effect would be to draw, as nothing less sensational or spectacular would or could, the attention of the country generally to the gold mining industry. The newspaper press affords daily proof of the correctness of this opinion in the reports of gold discoveries which are coming from widely separated sections of the country. Attention is being turned to gold mining to a degree heretofore unknown, resulting in large additions to the world's supply of the yellow metal and corresponding advance in general prosperity."

## OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

**Traction Quotations.**

| | Bid. | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue | 206 | 207 |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st | 108 | 110 |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d | 109 | 111 |
| Broadway Surface 1st 5s | 117 | 118 |
| Broadway Surface 2d | 108 | 108 |
| Brooklyn City Railroad | 193 | 194 |
| Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s | 77 | 79 |
| Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts | 5 | 6 |
| Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s | 104 | 106 |
| Buffalo Crosstown 5s | 106 | 108 |
| Buffalo Street Railway stock | 78 | 81 |
| Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols | 109 | 111 |
| Central Park, N. & E. River 1st | 173 | 177 |
| Central Park, N. & E. River 7s | 113 | 117 |
| Eighth Avenue Railroad | 320 | 330 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av | 37½ | 40 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st | 116 | 117 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d | 65 | 70 |
| Kings County Traction | 44 | 46 |
| Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley) | 98 | 99 |
| New Orleans Traction preferred | 23 | 25 |
| Ninth Avenue Railroad | 160 | 170 |
| Steinway R. R. 6s | 114 | 116 |
| Second Avenue Railroad stock | 120 | 130 |
| Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s | 105½ | 110 |
| Sixth Avenue Railroad stock | 190 | 195 |
| Third Avenue Railroad | 152 | 154 |
| Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Rockdeberry) | 106 | 108 |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction | 17½ | 19 |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf. | 92 | 95 |

**Ferry Securities.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hoboken Ferry stock, ex div. | 86½ | 87½ |
| Hoboken Ferry 5s | 106 | 107 |
| Metropolitan Ferry 5s | 108 | 110 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s | 99 | 100 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock | 80 | 82 |
| Union Ferry stock | 68 | 69 |
| Union Ferry 5s | 106 | 107 |

**Natural Gas.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fort Wayne Gas stock | 83 | 86 |
| Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int. | 95 | 96 |
| Indianapolis Gas stock | 152 | 155 |
| Indianapolis Gas 1st | 107 | 109 |
| Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s | 94½ | 98 |
| Lafayette Gas Company stock | 88 | 90 |
| Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock | 59 | 61 |
| Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s | 75 | 77 |
| Ohio & Indiana stock | 53 | 60 |
| Ohio & Indiana bonds | 73 | 75 |

**Illuminating Gas.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Columbus Gas | 85 | 87 |
| Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J. | 79 | 82 |
| Consolidated Gas of N. J. | 20 | 22 |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock | 74 | 85 |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds | 101¾ | 102½ |
| Equitable Gas Company of N. Y. | 282 | 288 |
| Grand Rapids Gas stock | 76 | 80 |
| Mutual Gas Company of New York | 284 | 290 |
| Madison (Wis.) stock | 59 | 61 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock | 90 | 96 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf. | 119 | 121 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st | 113 | 114 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con. | 105½ | 106½ |
| Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock | 37 | 38 |
| Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s | 97 | 99 |
| St. Joseph (Mo.) | 41 | 43 |
| St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s | 87 | 90 |
| St. Paul Gas stock | 52 | 54 |
| St. Paul Gas bonds | 79 | 82 |
| Standard Gas, New York | 144 | 150 |
| Standard Gas, New York, pf. | 150 | 157 |
| Standard Gas, New York, 1st | 114 | 118 |
| Syracuse Gas stock | 24 | 29 |
| Syracuse Gas 5s | 98 | 100 |
| Western Gas Company, Milwaukee | 87 | 88 |
| Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee | 102½ | 103½ |

**Industrials.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Bank Note | 42 | 44 |
| American Typefounders' | 30 | 33 |
| Barney & Smith common | 16 | 18 |
| Cramps' Shipyard stock | 50 | 60 |
| Glucose common, when issued | 51 | 52 |
| Glucose preferred, when issued | 94½ | 95½ |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin | 2 | 4 |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin pf. | 21 | 23 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. pf., ex div. | 73 | 75 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds | 98 | 100 |
| Lorillard Company pf. | 110 | 112 |
| Michigan-Peninsular Car | 11 | 13 |
| Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds | 84 | 87 |
| New York Biscuit Company | 104½ | 106 |
| Nicaragua Canal Con., new | 4 | 7 |
| Pennsylvania Coal | 340 | 365 |
| Pratt & Whitney | 8 | 12 |
| Pratt & Whitney pf. | 62 | 65 |
| Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend | 317 | 319 |
| Trenton Potteries | 12 | 14 |
| Trenton Potteries pf. | 50 | 52 |
| Union Typewriter | 6 | 7 |
| Union Typewriter 1st | 84 | 88 |
| Union Typewriter 2d pf. | 70 | 74 |
| Wagner Car Company | 150 | 156 |
| Worthington Pump Company pf. | 90 | 93 |

**The Miscellaneous List.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Acker, Merrall & Condit | 91 | 99 |
| Anderson Tobacco Company | 20 | 30 |
| Central & South American Tel. | 120 | 125 |
| Commercial Cable stock | 170 | 175 |
| Consolidated Pneumatic | 1½ | 2 |
| Hudson River Telephone stock | 63 | 66 |
| Iron Steamboat | 3½ | 5 |
| Iron Steamboat 6s | 60 | 65 |
| Madison Square Garden stock | 2 | 5 |
| Madison Square Garden 2d | 35 | 40 |
| Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s | 50 | 51 |
| New York & New Jersey Telephone | 139 | 141 |
| New York Loan & Imp. stock | 40 | ... |
| Northwestern Telegraph Company | 108 | 112 |
| Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E. | 22 | 23 |
| Trow Directory pf. | 27 | 31 |
| Wool Exchange | 108 | 110 |

**BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| America | 328 | Mechanics & Trad's. | 110 |
| American Exchange | 168 | Mercantile | 160 |
| Broadway | 232 | Merchants | 140 |
| Central National | 160 | Merchants' Ex | 113 |
| Chase National | 400 | Metropolis | 440 |
| Chatham | 200 | Mount Morris | 110 |
| Chemical | 4000 | Nassau | 550 |
| City | 500 | National Union | 201 |
| Citizens' | 125 | New Amsterdam | 170 |
| Commerce | 234 | New York | 236 |
| Continental | 130 | New York County | 700 |
| Corn Exchange | 260 | Ninth National | 97 |
| East River | 135 | Nat. Bank of N. A. | 130 |
| Fifth Avenue | 500 | Pacific | 182½ |
| First Nat. of S. I. | 12 | Park | 256 |
| Fourth National | 177 | People's | 205 |
| Gallatin National | 310 | Phenix | 102 |
| Garfield National | 550 | Republic | 150 |
| German-American | 110 | Seaboard National | 170 |
| Germania | 300 | Second National | 420 |
| Greenwich | 109 | Seventh National | 100 |
| Hanover | 850 | Shoe & Leather | 95 |
| Hudson River | 150 | State of New York | 110 |
| Importers & Traders' | 530 | Third National | 200 |
| Irving | 140 | Tradesmen's | 102 |
| Leather Manufrs' | 160 | U. S. National | 180 |
| Manhattan | 220 | Western National | 120 |
| Mechanics' | 193 | | |

## SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

$3,000 Syracuse, Binghamton and New York Railroad Company 7 per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds, due October, 1906, (principal and interest guaranteed by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company,) coupons April and October, accrued interest from April 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, 124.

$2,000 Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, (Milwaukee and Northern Division) 6 per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds, due January, 1913, coupons June

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

**Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1897.**

| —Closing.— Bid. | Asked. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Change. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25¼ | 25¼ | 7,741 | American Cotton Oil.. | 28½ | 28⅝ | 28¼ | 25 | +1⅝ |
| 79 | 70½ | 1,515 | Am. Cotton Oil pf.... | 79 | 80½ | 78½ | 78½ | +1½ |
| 115½ | 117 | 5 | American Express .... | 115⅜ | 115⅝ | 115⅛ | 115⅝ | ..... |
| 14½ | 14½ | 7,795 | American Spirits Mfg. | 14 | 15 | 14 | 14⅞ | ..... |
| 35¼ | 35⅝ | 1,810 | Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.... | 34 | 35¼ | 33¼ | 33¼ | +1 |
| 156½ | 157 | 32,802 | Am. Sugar Refining.... | 157½ | 159 | 156⅜ | 156⅝ | +1⅝ |
| 118½ | 119 | 3,335 | Am. Sugar Refining pf. | 117⅝ | 119 | 117⅝ | 118⅝ | +1½ |
| 94⅜ | 95¼ | 44,840 | American Tobacco .... | 95 | 96 | 94½ | 94⅝ | +⅝ |
| 15⅞ | 15⅝ | 1,225 | At., T. & S. F..... | 15⅜ | 15⅝ | 15⅛ | 15⅜ | +⅛ |
| 33⅜ | 33⅝ | 11,327 | At., T. & S. F. pf..... | 16½ | 16½ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | −⅛ |
| 16½ | 17 | 435 | Baltimore & Ohio .... | 84½ | 84¼ | 33⅝ | 33⅝ | −⅜ |
| 6 | 6¼ | 50 | B. & O. Southw. pf.... | 16½ | 17 | 16¼ | 17 | +⅜ |
| 14⅜ | 15 | 9,300 | Bay State Gas ..... | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | −⅛ |
| 32 | 32⅜ | 1,825 | Brooklyn Rapid Tran. | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | −⅛ |
| 121 | 122 | 165 | Brooklyn Union Gas.. | 32 | 32⅝ | 31⅝ | 32¼ | +⅞ |
| 1⅜ | 2⅛ | 200 | Brunswick Co ..... | 121¾ | 121¾ | 121¾ | 121¾ | +⅞ |
| 55¼ | 55⅝ | 100 | Canada Southern ..... | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | +⅛ |
| 71¼ | 72⅜ | 300 | Canadian Pacific ..... | 55¾ | 55⅝ | 55¼ | 55½ | −⅛ |
| 13¾ | 14¼ | 130 | Central Pacific ..... | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 | +⅞ |
| 20⅜ | 20½ | 22,755 | Chesapeake & Ohio.... | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | +⅛ |
| 15⅝ | 15⅞ | 14 | Chicago & Alton ..... | 26⅝ | 26⅞ | 26 | 26⅞ | +⅛ |
| 49 | 50¼ | 200 | Chi. & E. Ill. ..... | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 | ..... |
| 101 | ..... | 464 | Chi. & E. Ill. pf..... | 48 | 50 | 48 | 50 | +1½ |
| 97¾ | 98 | 18,150 | Chi., Bur. & Quincy.. | 100⅛ | 101 | 100¼ | 101 | +2 |
| 12¾ | 12¾ | 1,830 | Chi., Ind. & Louis.... | 97⅜ | 98¼ | 97 | 97⅞ | +⅛ |
| 87½ | 87½ | 2,996 | Chi., Ind. & Louis pf.. | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12¼ | 12¼ | −⅛ |
| 103⅝ | 103½ | 11,420 | Chicago Gas ..... | 87½ | 88 | 87 | 87⅛ | +⅛ |
| 17⅜ | 17¾ | 13,983 | Chicago Great West.. | 103⅜ | 103¼ | 102⅜ | 103¼ | +⅛ |
| 27 | 27½ | 940 | Chi. G. W. pf., Scr.. | 17⅜ | 18 | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | +⅛ |
| 94⅞ | 95 | 27,605 | Chi., Mil. & St. Paul. | 95¼ | 95¼ | 94⅜ | 94⅞ | −⅛ |
| 144 | 144½ | 424 | Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. | 144 | 144½ | 144 | 144 | +½ |
| 121½ | 121¾ | 7,555 | Chi. & Northw. ..... | 121 | 122¼ | 120½ | 121½ | +½ |
| 163½ | 165 | 10 | Chi. & Northw. pf.... | 164½ | 164½ | 164¼ | 164¼ | +½ |
| 91½ | 91⅝ | 20,236 | Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. | 90⅝ | 91⅞ | 90 | 91⅝ | ..... |
| 37 | 37¼ | 2,890 | C., C., C. & St. L..... | 37¼ | 37¼ | 36¾ | 36⅞ | +⅛ |
| 23⅜ | 23¾ | 1,940 | Colorado Fuel & Iron. | 23½ | 24 | 23 | 23 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | 50 | Colorado F. & I. pf.... | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ | ..... |
| 5¾ | 5⅞ | 200 | Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | ..... |
| 39¾ | 40½ | 2,820 | Consolidated Ice ..... | 39½ | 40⅜ | 39 | 40⅛ | +⅜ |
| 193½ | 194 | 950 | Consolidated Gas Co.. | 193 | 194 | 193 | 193½ | +2⅜ |
| 160¾ | 161½ | 400 | Del., Lack. & West... | 161½ | 161½ | 160¾ | 160¾ | −¾ |
| 47½ | 47⅝ | 645 | Denver & R. G. pf.... | 48 | 48 | 47½ | 47½ | −¼ |
| 40 | 42 | 800 | Detroit Gas ..... | 43 | 43½ | 40 | 40 | −3 |
| 17¼ | 17½ | 1,110 | Erie ..... | 17½ | 17⅝ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | ..... |
| 41¼ | 41½ | 500 | Erie 1st pf..... | 41¼ | 41¾ | 41¼ | 41¼ | ..... |
| 23½ | 23¾ | 200 | Erie 2d pf..... | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | ..... |
| 14 | 15 | 318 | Erie Tel. & Tel..... | 67¼ | 67¼ | 67¼ | 67¼ | +1¼ |
| ..... | ..... | 600 | Ft. Worth & D. C.... | 15 | 15¼ | 14½ | 14½ | −⅝ |
| ..... | ..... | 370 | Flint & P. M. ..... | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13½ | 13⅝ | ..... |
| 38¾ | 38⅜ | 16,088 | Flint & P. M. pf..... | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | +1 |
| 134 | 135 | 400 | General Electric .... | 37¼ | 38⅝ | 36¾ | 38¼ | +1 |
| 90⅝ | 91 | 350 | Great Northern pf.... | 132⅜ | 132⅝ | 132⅜ | 132⅝ | +⅜ |
| 105½ | 105⅞ | 2,400 | H. B. Claflin Co..... | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ | +1⅜ |
| 49½ | 49⅜ | 170 | Illinois Central ..... | 105⅜ | 106⅛ | 105¼ | 105⅝ | +⅝ |
| 12½ | 12⅝ | 1,325 | Illinois Steel Co..... | 50 | 50 | 49¾ | 49¾ | −⅛ |
| 39¾ | 40½ | 950 | Iowa Central ..... | 12¼ | 12¾ | 12 | 12¾ | +⅜ |
| 3 | 4¾ | 19 | Iowa Central pf..... | 39¾ | 40 | 39¾ | 40 | +⅝ |
| 48 | 48½ | 3,275 | Keokuk & D. M..... | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | +⅝ |
| 94½ | 97 | 100 | Laclede Gas ..... | 49 | 49¼ | 48 | 48 | −1¼ |
| 21¼ | 22 | 1,725 | Laclede Gas pf..... | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | ..... |
| 76½ | 77 | 3,355 | Lake Erie & Western. | 22 | 22 | 21¾ | 21¾ | −⅛ |
| 176 | 177½ | 500 | Lake Erie & W. pf.... | 75 | 76¾ | 75 | 76¾ | +1¾ |
| 42 | 45 | 10 | Lake Shore ..... | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | −1 |
| 61¾ | 61½ | 16,807 | Long Island ..... | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | ..... |
| 106⅝ | 106⅞ | 1,941 | Louisville & Nashville. | 62¼ | 62⅝ | 61⅝ | 61½ | −⅝ |
| 123⅛ | 124⅜ | 3,323 | Manhattan Con ..... | 106¼ | 107 | 106¼ | 106⅝ | −⅛ |
| 200 | 200 | 200 | Metropolitan Traction. | 124 | 124¼ | 124 | 124½ | +⅛ |
| 26 | 26 | 200 | Michigan Central .... | 107⅜ | 107⅞ | 107¼ | 107¼ | +1⅛ |
| 57½ | 58 | 200 | Minn. & St. Louis.... | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | −⅛ |
| 59 | 61 | 100 | Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.. | 57¾ | 57¾ | 57¾ | 57¾ | +⅛ |
| 15½ | 15¾ | 1,340 | Minnesota Iron Co.... | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | ..... |
| 30⅜ | 30¾ | 4,990 | Mo., Kan. & Texas.... | 15¼ | 15⅜ | 15¼ | 15⅛ | −⅛ |
| 38⅝ | 39 | 22,112 | Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.. | 30¾ | 30⅞ | 30⅝ | 30⅞ | +⅛ |
| 31¼ | 32 | 400 | Missouri Pacific .... | 39⅜ | 40 | 38 | 38⅞ | +⅛ |
| 167 | 170 | 20 | Mobile & Ohio ..... | 30⅜ | 31 | 30¼ | 31 | +⅛ |
| 37¾ | 38½ | 9,365 | Morris & Essex..... | 167¼ | 167¼ | 167¼ | 167¼ | −⅛ |
| 105 | 107 | 923 | National Lead Co.... | 37 | 38⅝ | 37 | 38¼ | +⅛ |
| 21½ | 22 | 400 | National Lead Co. pf. | 105¼ | 106 | 105¼ | 106 | +⅛ |
| 12¾ | 13 | 660 | National Linseed Oil.. | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¼ | 21½ | +⅛ |
| 7¾ | 8½ | 100 | National Starch ..... | 12¾ | 13 | 12¾ | 12¾ | +⅛ |
| 95¾ | 97¼ | 490 | New Central Coal.... | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | +⅛ |
| 108¼ | 108⅞ | 2,742 | New Jersey Central... | 96½ | 96½ | 96 | 96¼ | +⅛ |
| 95½ | 96 | 1,048 | New York Central .... | 109 | 109 | 108¾ | 108⅞ | +⅛ |
| 200 | 300 | 200 | N. Y. & E. R. Gas.... | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ | +⅛ |
| 39 | 40 | 620 | N. Y. Air Brake ..... | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ | +2¾ |
| 17¾ | 18 | 2,235 | N. Y., Sus. & Western. | 18 | 18¼ | 18 | 18 | −⅛ |
| 39 | 39½ | 700 | N. Y. Sus. & W. pf... | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | ..... |
| 14 | 14½ | 268 | Norfolk & Western... | 39½ | 39½ | 39 | 39 | −⅛ |
| 38¾ | 39 | 2,225 | Norfolk & West. pf... | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | −⅛ |
| 54 | 55 | 1,080 | North American ..... | 39¼ | 39¼ | 39 | 39 | −⅛ |
| 17¾ | 18 | 2,587 | Northern Pacific .... | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ | −⅛ |
| 50⅜ | 50⅝ | 1,222 | Northern Pacific pf... | 18 | 18 | 17¾ | 17¾ | −⅛ |
| 17⅜ | 18 | 2,715 | Ontario & Western... | 50⅜ | 50⅜ | 50 | 50⅜ | −⅛ |
| 31 | 35 | 350 | Or. R. & Nav. ..... | 18 | 18 | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | −⅛ |
| 69½ | 70 | 703 | Or. R. & Nav. pf..... | 33 | 34 | 33 | 34 | ..... |
| 22 | 23 | 200 | Oregon Short Line.... | 69¾ | 69¾ | 69¼ | 69¾ | +⅜ |
| 30¼ | 30½ | 10,155 | Pacific Mail ..... | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¼ | 22¼ | +⅛ |
| ..... | ..... | 50 | Pennsylvania R. R.... | 36¼ | 37 | 36¾ | 36⅞ | +⅛ |
| 2 | 2¼ | 7,202 | Peo., Dec. & Evans.. | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | ..... |
| 22 | 22½ | 1,410 | P., C. & St. Louis.... | 2 | 2¼ | 2 | 2¼ | ..... |
| 22 | ..... | 1,050 | P., C. & St. L. pf.... | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22 | 22 | ..... |
| 170 | ..... | 31 | Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.. | 170 | 170 | 170 | 170 | ..... |
| 175¾ | 176 | 220 | Pull. Pal. Car Co.... | 176 | 176 | 175½ | 175½ | −⅜ |
| 27¾ | 27¼ | 7,760 | Reading ..... | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | 27 | 27¼ | +⅛ |
| 55 | 55⅛ | 9,998 | Reading 1st pf..... | 55⅞ | 55⅞ | 55 | 55¼ | +⅛ |
| 33¼ | 33⅝ | 3,123 | Reading 2d pf..... | 33¾ | 33⅝ | 33¼ | 33¼ | −⅛ |
| 52 | 54 | 100 | Rio Grande West. pf.. | 52¼ | 52¾ | 52¼ | 52¼ | −⅛ |
| 98 | 98 | 3,810 | St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.. | 0 | 98 | 0 | 98 | +⅝ |
| 51 | 51¼ | 1,740 | St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.. | 49¾ | 52 | 49¾ | 51 | +1⅛ |
| 19¾ | 19⅞ | 1,050 | St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.. | 18¾ | 19½ | 18¾ | 19½ | +⅝ |
| 8 | 8⅛ | 2,840 | St. L. & San Fran.... | 8¼ | 8⅝ | 8¼ | 8⅝ | +⅛ |
| 55⅜ | 55⅝ | 800 | St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. | 55⅜ | 55⅞ | 55¼ | 55⅝ | +⅛ |
| 21⅜ | 21⅝ | 850 | St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.. | 21⅛ | 21⅜ | 21⅛ | 21⅜ | ..... |
| 6½ | 6¾ | 200 | St. Louis Southw.... | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | ..... |
| 14 | 14⅛ | 850 | St. Louis Southw. pf.. | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14 | 14 | −⅛ |
| 37 | 38 | 582 | St. Paul & Duluth.... | 25 | 27⅞ | 25 | 27¼ | +1⅛ |
| 82 | 82½ | 28,730 | St. Paul & Omaha.... | 72¾ | 82½ | 71¾ | 82 | +9⅜ |
| 144 | 145 | 200 | St. Paul & Omaha pf.. | 144 | 144½ | 144 | 144½ | +⅛ |
| 21½ | 22 | 700 | Southern Pacific .... | 21¼ | 21⅝ | 21¼ | 21⅝ | +⅛ |
| 11⅜ | 11⅝ | 5,839 | Southern Railway .... | 11¼ | 11⅜ | 11¼ | 11⅜ | +⅛ |
| 36 | 36⅜ | 4,930 | Southern Railway pf.. | 36⅜ | 36½ | 35⅞ | 36 | −⅛ |
| 7¼ | 7½ | 650 | Standard R. & T..... | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | ..... |
| 32⅝ | 33 | 18,143 | Tenn. Coal & Iron.... | 32½ | 33¼ | 32⅜ | 32⅝ | +⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 14⅞ | 3,340 | Texas Pacific ..... | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | −⅛ |
| 17⅜ | 17⅝ | 1,998 | U. P., 1st ln. pd..... | 17⅜ | 17⅞ | 17⅜ | 17⅝ | +⅛ |
| 6 | 6¼ | 300 | U. P., Denver & Gulf. | 6¼ | 6⅜ | 6 | 6 | −⅛ |
| 44½ | 46 | 203 | United States Express. | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | −3½ |
| 10 | 10¼ | 8,671 | United States Leather. | 9¾ | 10¼ | 9¾ | 10 | −⅛ |
| 71 | 71¼ | 20,420 | U. S. Leather pf..... | 70⅜ | 72 | 70¾ | 71 | +1 |
| 18⅞ | 19⅛ | 839 | United States Rubber.. | 18½ | 19 | 18½ | 19 | +⅛ |
| 68 | 69 | 1,336 | U. S. Rubber pf..... | 68 | 68½ | 68 | 68½ | +⅛ |
| 85 | 85¾ | 340 | Wabash ..... | 88 | 88 | 85 | 85⅝ | +⅛ |
| 22¼ | 22⅜ | 12,885 | Wabash pf..... | 22¼ | 22⅝ | 21¾ | 22½ | +⅝ |
| 94⅛ | 94¼ | 10,913 | Western Union Tel.... | 94¼ | 94¾ | 94 | 94⅜ | +⅛ |
| 24¾ | 27¾ | 1,840 | Wheeling & Lake Erie | 27⅜ | 3 | 27⅜ | 27⅜ | +⅛ |
| 11½ | 12⅜ | 30 | Wheeling & L. E. pf.. | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | 150 | Wisconsin Central pf.. | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | ..... |
| Sales.... | | 557,814 | | | | | | |

### Silver.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 51 | 52 | 1,000 | Bullion certificates .... | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | +¼ |

### Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

| | Bid. | Ask'd. | | Bid. | Ask'd. | | Bid. | Ask'd. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2s, r., 1891 | 97½ | .. | C. C. & I. Dev. pf. | 3 | 5 | Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf. | 15 | .. |
| 4s, r., 1907 | 111¾ | 112¼ | Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid. | 7 | 7½ | M. & St. L. 1st pf. | 86 | 88 |
| 4s, c., 1907 | 112¾ | 113⅜ | C., H. V. & T. pf. | 15 | 25 | Nat. St. 1st pf. | 72½ | 72½ |
| 4s, r., 1925 | 125¾ | 126¼ | Com. Cable..... | 175 | .. | Nat. St. 2d pf. | 78 | 85 |
| 4s, c., 1925 | 125¾ | 126¾ | Consol. Coal..... | 38 | .. | N. Y. & E. R. Gas | 39 | 45 |
| 5s, r., 1904 | 113¾ | 114¼ | Del. & Hudson.... | 119 | 119¼ | Pa., H. L. & P. pf. | 120 | 122 |
| 5s, c., 1904 | 113¾ | 114¼ | Den. & R. G..... | 12⅝ | 13 | N. Y. & N. H. | 176 | 179 |
| Currency 6s, 1898 | 102 | .. | D. M. & Ft. D.... | 12 | 13 | N. Y., C. & St. L. | 15¾ | 16½ |
| Currency 6s, 1899 | 105 | .. | D. M. & Ft. D. pf. | 65 | .. | N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf. | 76 | 80 |
| Cherokee 4s, 1898 | 102¼ | .. | Dul., S. S. & A.... | 8¾ | 4½ | Norfolk So. | 65 | 72 |
| Cherokee 4s, 1899 | 102¼ | .. | D., S. S. & A. pf. | 8¾ | 9¼ | Northwest Tel. | 110 | 117 |
| Adams Express | 155 | 157 | Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y. | 123⅜ | 124 | Ont. Mining | 4 | 6½ |
| Alb. & Sus. | 175 | .. | E. E. I. of B'klyn. | 115 | 117 | Penn. Coal | 340 | 365 |
| Alton & T. H. | 58 | 61½ | Erie Tel. & Tel.... | 67 | .. | Peo. & Eastern. | 8 | 8½ |
| Am. Coal | 120 | 125 | Erie, W. & H. | 26 | 30 | P., C. & St. L. pf. | .. | 60 |
| Am. Dist. Tel. | 28 | 30 | Ev. & T. H. pf. | 42 | 45 | Pitts. & West. pf. | 7 | 10 |
| Am. T. & C. | 92 | 95 | G. B. & W. | 37 | 40 | Quicksilver | 5½ | 6¾ |
| Am. Tobacco pf. | 111 | 113 | Homestake | 35 | .. | Quicksilver pf. | 11 | 11¼ |
| Ann Arbor | 13 | 15 | Ill. Cent. l. l. | 95 | 97 | Rens. & Saratoga. | 182½ | 186 |
| Ann Arbor pf. | 36½ | 38 | Jeff. & C. Coal pf. | 40 | .. | R. & D. W. pf. | 16 | 18 |
| Boston A. L. pf. | 105 | 107 | Joliet & Chi. | 156 | .. | Rio Grande W. | 21 | 21¾ |
| B. W. & W. pf. | A. 71 | 90 | Kan. & Mich. | 8 | 8¾ | Rio Grande W. pf. | 75 | .. |
| Buff., R. & P. | 16 | 22 | K. & D. M. pf. | 16 | 18 | Sav., Fla. & W. | 11 | 11¼ |
| Buff., R. & P. pf. | 45 | 62 | Keokuk & West. | 31 | 37 | Sil. Spring Ld. | 2 | 3 |
| Bur., Ced. R. & N. | 75 | .. | L. E. & St. L. pf. | .. | .. | Standard Rope & T. | 87 | .. |
| Capital Traction | 56 | 57 | Mah. Coal R. | 128 | .. | Tenn. C. & I. | 120 | .. |
| Chi. & Alton pf. | 167 | .. | Mah. Coal R pf. | 100 | 115 | T. P. Land Trust. | 8 | 9 |
| C., C. C. & St. L. pf. | 80 | 85 | Manhattan Beach | 4 | 8 | Third Avenue | 153 | 155 |
| Consol. Ice pf. | 85 | 87 | Mexican Central. | 6⅜ | 6⅝ | Tol. & Ohio Cent. | 25 | 26 |
| Clev., L. & W. pf. | 40 | .. | Mex. Nat. certfs. | 1½ | 2 | Tol. & O. C. pf. | 40 | 70 |
| Cleve. & Pitts. | 168½ | .. | Minn., St. P. & S. | 6 | .. | Wells-Fargo Ex. | 109 | 111 |
| Col., C. & I. Dev. | 1 | 2 | S. M. | | | West. Union Beef. | 8½ | 10 |
| | | | | | | Western Gas. | 87 | 88½ |

## CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

### STOCKS.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 500 | Am. Cotton Oil | 24 | 25¼ | 24 | 25¼ |
| 990 | Am. Sp. Mfg. | 14⅞ | 15 | 14⅞ | 14⅝ |
| 20 | Am. Sp. Mfg. pf | 34¼ | 34¼ | 34 | 34⅛ |
| 6,880 | Am. Tobacco | 95⅝ | 95⅞ | 94⅝ | 95 |
| 23,920 | Am. Sugar Refs. | 157½ | 159 | 156⅜ | 157 |
| 80 | At., Top. & S. F. | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ |
| 1,180 | At., T. & S. F. pf. | 34⅛ | 34⅜ | 33⅞ | 33⅞ |
| 300 | Bay State Gas | 15¼ | 15¼ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ |
| 2,540 | Chicago Gas | 103¼ | 103¾ | 103 | 103⅜ |
| 10,190 | Ch., R. I. & P. | 90¾ | 92 | 90⅜ | 91⅝ |
| 8,970 | Ch., Bur. & Q. | 97⅝ | 98⅜ | 97⅛ | 97⅝ |
| 11,350 | Ch., M. & St. P. | 95¼ | 96¾ | 95¼ | 96⅝ |
| 2,130 | C., St. P., M. & O. | 72⅜ | 82 | 72⅜ | 82 |
| 110 | Cent. of N. J. | 96½ | 96½ | 96 | 96 |
| 40 | Ch. Great West. | 17⅜ | 17⅞ | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| 170 | Ch. & Northwest | 121 | 122⅜ | 121 | 122¼ |
| 420 | Ches. & Ohio | 26⅞ | 26⅞ | 26¾ | 26¾ |
| 50 | Col. Fuel & I. | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ |
| 3,620 | General Electric | 37¼ | 38⅜ | 37¼ | 38⅜ |
| 100 | Iowa Central | 12⅜ | 12⅝ | 12⅜ | 12⅝ |
| 8,340 | Louis. & Nash. | 62¼ | 62¾ | 62¼ | 62¾ |
| 50 | Manhattan | 106¾ | 107¾ | 106¾ | 107¾ |
| 3,030 | Mo. Pacific | 39¾ | 39⅞ | 38⅝ | 38¾ |
| 70 | National Lead | 37⅞ | 38¼ | 37⅞ | 38⅛ |
| 10 | N. Y. Central | 108¾ | 109 | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 20 | N.Y., L. E. & W. | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| 290 | Nor. Pac. pf. | 50¼ | 50½ | 50 | 50¼ |
| 560 | Pacific Mail | 30⅜ | 31 | 30⅜ | 30⅝ |
| 3,540 | Reading | 27¼ | 27½ | 27¼ | 27¼ |
| 20 | Southern R'way. | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 410 | Southern R'y pf. | 36¼ | 36⅜ | 36 | 36¼ |
| 1,220 | Tenn. C. & I. | 32⅞ | 33½ | 32⅝ | 32⅝ |
| 10 | Texas Pac. | 15⅜ | 15⅝ | 15⅜ | 15⅝ |
| 10 | Union Pac. | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| 870 | U. S. Leather pf. | 70⅝ | 72 | 70⅝ | 71½ |
| 780 | Wabash pf. | 22½ | 22⅝ | 22 | 22⅜ |
| 1,410 | Western Union. | 94⅜ | 94¾ | 94 | 94½ |
| 98,480 | | | | | |

### BONDS.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $6,000 | A., T. & S. F. ad. 4s | 58¾ | 58¾ | 58¼ | 58¼ |
| 4,000 | Ch. Gas L. 5s | 104 | 104⅝ | 104 | 104⅜ |
| 20,000 | Mo., K. & T. 2d. | 62¾ | 63 | 62⅝ | 63 |
| 5,000 | Nassau El. 1st. | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 15,000 | Reading gen. 4s. | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 5,000 | Southern R'y 5s. | 94⅝ | 95 | 94⅝ | 95 |
| 4,000 | Wabash 2d | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| $59,000 | | | | | |

## CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Lake Street "L" advanced to 18⅝ to-day. Receipts also advanced, selling to 10@16¼. The remainder of the market was dull and uninteresting.

The Clearing House settlements to-day were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| American Strawboard | 27 |
| C. & Chi. C. & D. Co. | 60 |
| Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. | 8½ |
| Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf. | 25 |
| Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. | 30½ |
| Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf. | 50⅜ |
| Chicago City Railway | 234 |
| Diamond Match Co. of Illinois | 148 |
| Lake St. Elevated | 19 |
| Int. Pkg. Co. | 68 |
| Int. Pkg. Co. pf. | 21 |
| Mil. & Chi. Br. Co. | 45 |
| Mil. & Chi. Br. Co. pf. | 9 |
| N. Y. Biscuit Co. | 31 |
| N. Chi. St. R. R. | 51 |
| Street's W. S. Co. Line | 243 |
| W. Chi. St. R. R. | 18 |
| Lake St. El. t. ctfs. | 10¾ |
| South Side El. R. R. | 15½ |
| Met. Elevated | 47 |
| Met. Elevated 5s | 7½ |
| Chi. Edison | 251 |
| | 126½ |

## PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—New York aided in making the local market active and strong to-day. Buying orders for that account were executed in Electric Storage Battery common, Metropolitan Traction, Electro-Pneumatic Transit, Pennsylvania Heat common, Pennsylvania Railroad, Reading, and United Gas. All told, it is believed fully 10,000 shares were taken by New York here to-day, of which 1,200 shares were in United Gas. Representatives of the latter company were in New York to-day, and this fact, together with the New York buying, created the report that the Standard Oil people are in some way connected with the proposed lease of the city's gas works. Nothing corroborative of this report, however, could be learned. Much higher prices are predicted for gas before the end of the week: The offer to lease the works will probably be made to-day, and people who know say it will meet with no successful opposition in City Councils. The issues named above were the active features of the market, and all scored sharp advances. Electric Storage Battery common, 1¼; the preferred, 1½; Metropolitan Traction, 1; Electro-Pneumatic Transit, ½; Pennsylvania Heat, common, 1¼; the preferred, 1¼, and United Gas, 1¾. Marsden also developed strength, rising a point.

The demand for the Reading issues was less active, but prices held well, while Pennsylvania, Lehigh Valley, and the Choctaws were fractionally higher. The tractions were quiet and steady. Closing prices were, as a rule, about the best of the day.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Lehigh Valley | 30¾ | 31¼ |
| Northern Pacific common t. c. | 17⅞ | 18 |
| Northern Pacific pf. | 50⅜ | 50⅝ |
| Pennsylvania | 56¼ | 56⅝ |
| Reading t. c. | 13⅝ 13 11-16 | |
| Reading 1st pf. | 27 9-16 | 27 11-16 |
| Reading 2d pf. | 16 9-16 | 16¾ |
| St. Paul | W. N. Y. & Pennsylvania | 3 | 3½ |
| Philadelphia Traction | 124 | 125 |
| Baltimore Traction | 72½ | 72½ |
| Union Traction | 18¾ | 19 |
| Pa., H. L. & P. | 11¼ | 11¾ |
| Pa., H. L. & P. pf. | 17¼ | 17¾ |
| United Gas Imp. | 89½ | 89¾ |
| Electric Storage | 85¾ | 86 |
| Electric Storage pf. | 30¾ | 30½ |
| Welsbach Light | 32½ | 33 |
| American R. E. L. | 49½ | 50 |
| Marsden | 5 | 6 |
| Reading G. As. | 18¾ | 19¼ |
| Electric L. & P. | 89 | 90½ |
| Cons. T. Pittsburg | 71¾ | 72 |
| Cons. T. Pittsburg pf. | 94 | 95 |
| | 42¼ | 42¾ |

## BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 1.—Boston prices maintained strength. Dominion Coal continued the most prominent feature, gaining further, from 20¾ to 22, with recession to 21¼ in later dealings. Preferred was ½ lower, at 109½; Bay State Gas softened ½, to 7¼; United Gas seconds lost ⅛, to 81¼; 5s, ⅜, to 92⅝; Bell Telephone was up 2½ more, at 245½; Stock Yards ran up 2, to 110½, receding to 110; Flint and Pere Marquette preferred gained 1, to 40; New England Railroad preferred 3, to 90; Pioneer Gold advanced ½, to 6¾, 2,885 shares selling in the morning, the buying being good and confident on the improved developments at the mine and favorable reports indicating good present profit of operations and bright outlook for increase thereof; Montana gained ½, to 144½; Calumet and Hecla was up 10, at 425; Centennial rose ¾, to 19¾; Gold Coin appeared at 3¼, and Merced was up ¾, at 7.

Closing bid and asked:

### Railroad Companies.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Boston & Albany | 219 | 220½ |
| Boston & Lowell | 215 | |
| Boston & Maine | 164 | |
| Chicago Junction & Stock Yards | 109½ | 110 |
| Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf. | 108½ | 109 |
| Old Colony | 183 | |
| West End | 85¾ | |
| West End pf. | 100 | |

### Mining Companies.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Allouez | 6¾ | 7⅝ |
| Arnold | 3½ | 3¾ |
| Atlantic | 25 | 25¼ |
| Boston & Montana | 144 | 144½ |
| Calumet & Hecla | 426 | 427 |
| Centennial | 19¾ | 19¾ |
| Franklin | 16½ | 17 |
| Gold Coin Mines | 3 | 3⅜ |
| Kearsarge | 20½ | 21 |
| Osceola | 87½ | 88⅜ |
| Pioneer, (gold) | 6¾ | 6⅞ |
| Quincy | 118 | 119 |
| Santa Ysabel | 14¾ | 15½ |
| Tamarack | 136 | 137 |
| Tamarack Junior | 19 | 19¾ |
| Tecumseh | 2¾ | 3 |
| Wolverine | 14¾ | 14½ |

### Miscellaneous.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Bell Telephone | 245 | 246 |
| Dominion Coal | 21¼ | 21½ |
| Dominion Coal pf. | 109 | |
| Eastman Car Heater | | 25 |
| Edison Electric Illuminating | 154 | |
| Lamson Cons. Store Service | 20 | 21 |
| Mexican Telephone | 6 | |
| New England Telephone | 121 | |
| Philadelphia Company | 21¾ | 22½ |
| United States Oil | 13 | 13½ |
| Westinghouse Electric | | 25 |
| Westinghouse Electric pf. | 55 | |
| Merced Gold Mining | 6¾ | 7½ |
| Old Dominion Copper Mining | 18¾ | 19½ |

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

**Complete Bond Transactions.**

Am Tobacco Co scrip 6,000 ..... 81
1,000 ..... 82
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 3,000 ..... 88½
2,000 ..... 83
At., T & S F gen 4s 7,000 ..... 87⅝
58,000 ..... 87½
5,000 ..... 88
10,000 ..... 87⅞
10,000 ..... 88
100,000 ..... 88
15,000b15F ..... 88
50,000b15F ..... 88
140,000 ..... 88
32,000 ..... 88⅛
20,000 ..... 88
54,000 ..... 88⅛
10,000 ..... 88½
30,000 ..... 88¼
91,000 ..... 88¼
8,000c5F ..... 88¼
Adjustment 4s 80,000 ..... 59⅜
1,000 ..... 59⅝
10,000 ..... 59¼
10,000 ..... 59⅝
10,000 ..... 58⅝
25,000 ..... 58½
10,000 ..... 58⅝
70,000 ..... 58½
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs 2,000 ..... 80
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s 8,000 ..... 114
Bklyn W & W Co 5s 20,000 ..... 101¾
28,000 ..... 101½
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc 7,000 ..... 14
Cent Ga Ry con 5s 2,000 ..... 95
Cent Pac 6s, 1898 10,000 ..... 102
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 18,000xi ..... 83¼
10,000 ..... 83¼
10,000 ..... 83
5,000 ..... 82⅜
5,000 ..... 82¼
5,000 ..... 82⅜
Ches & Ohio con 5s 1,000 ..... 112
Chi, B & Q Den Div 4s 25,000 ..... 99
Chi & E Ill gen 5s 11,000 ..... 101⅝
Chicago & Erie 1st 2,000 ..... 111
Chi G L & C Co 1st 3,000 ..... 104¼
Chi, Ind & Louis refg 5s 5,000 ..... 83½
Refunding 6s 3,000 ..... 95½
Chi, R I & P ext 5s 6,000 ..... 106¼
Chi, St P & M 1st 2,000 ..... 131¾
Chi Term'l Trans, Trust Co certfs prop 20,000 ..... 45¾
2,000 ..... 45⅞
5,000 ..... 45¾
10,000 ..... 45¾
2,000 ..... 45

# IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

### Details of Yesterday's Dealings by Private Contract—No Business at Auction.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for Frederick D. Tappen and others trustees of the Ellen E. Ward estate, to Thomas H. Barber, for about $50,000 cash, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 45 East Sixty-eighth Street, 25 by 102.2.

Ware & Gibbs have sold for Edward Murphy to Mrs. E. Rath, for $50,000, the five-story brownstone-front apartment house 106 West Eighty-third Street, 31 by 96 by 102. In part payment, $38,000, the buyer gives the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 138 West Eighty-seventh Street.

John T. Duff & Co. have sold for G. Tietjen to William Mayforth the five-story brick flat, with stores, 1,708 Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 85.

George Robinson, the builder, has sold, for $94,000, the two five-story brownstone front apartment houses 214 and 216 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, on a lot 50 by 100.11, and also, for $20,000, the five-story brownstone-front double flat 132 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 25 by 100.11. In part payment for the two parcels, $50,000, he takes five lots, each 25 by 100.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, adjoining the apartment house property, which he has just sold.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for James A. Frame & Son the four and a half story American basement dwelling 208 West Ninety-first Street, 18 by 60 by extension by 100.8½. Terms private.

The two auction sales scheduled for yesterday were both adjourned.

### To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Elliott Sandford, referee, 203 and 205 West Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 84.2 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 52.7 by 145 by 20.10x100; two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $9,195; subject to other mortgages for $48,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, Valentine Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 150 by 250, two-story frame dwelling and two-story frame stable and vacant. Due on judgment, $3,949.

## THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

### List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 410 East Seventy-ninth Street, for a five-story brick tenement, 25 by 84.6; William Cunningham of 202 East Eighty-fourth Street, owner; Charles Stegnayer of 306 East Eighty-second, architect; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 75 feet east of Lenox Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 82.9 and 25 by 73; Harris Fordinsky of 514 Stone Street, Brooklyn, owner; Samuel Sachs of 23 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $45,000.

No. 302 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 83; John W. Ritchie of 204 West Eighty-first Street, owner; F. E. Winter of 46 Exchange Place, architect; cost, $20,000.

Myrtle Avenue, east side, 200 feet south of Cedarlandi Avenue, for a one-story frame dwelling, 25 by 40, and a one-story frame stable, 25 by 18; George Bouyerdorfer of 477 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, owner; William M. Rongee, architect; cost, $1,080.

Trinity Avenue, east side, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 25 by 56; Michael Mechan of 410 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, owner James F. Meehan of 706 Union Avenue, architect; cost, $7,000.

Second Street, north side, 100 feet west of Fourth Avenue, for three two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 20 by 43; John Harper of Fifth Avenue and First Street, owner; J. C. Dobbs of 120 Sixth Avenue, architect; cost, $8,400.

Lyman Place east side, 66 feet south of Freeman Street, for a one-story frame stores, 9 by 22; Alfred Ericson of 1,486 Minford Place, owner and architect; cost, $200.

Webster Avenue, west side, 53 feet south of Travers Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 25 by 50; David Bennet of 2,797 Third Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

Twelfth Street, north side, 105 feet west of Avenue B, for two two-story and attic frame dwellings, 22 by 30; James F. and Louis J. Smith of Twelfth Street and Avenue B, owners; E. R. Will of 1,362 Fulton Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

Third Avenue, west side, 112 feet south of Tremont Avenue, for a four-story brick flat, 26 by 71.6; George Heuser, owner; Charles Clark of 719 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $16,000.

Twentieth Avenue, north side, 300 feet west of White Plains Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 21 by 36; William Patterson, owner; Joseph E. Dobbs of 120 Sixth Street, architect; cost, $3,300.

### Alterations.

No. 10 East Forty-second Street, to a five-story brick office building and stores; Caroline Cabaud of Paris, owner; D. Bayles of the Bible House, architect; cost, $12,000.

Elm Street, northwest corner of Howard Street, to a three-story brick store and lofts; A. M. Dupnie of 114 Wayne Street, Jersey City, owner; B. W. Berger of the Bible House, architect; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 318 and 320 East Thirty-ninth Street, to a six-story brick factory; Edward J. Jardine estate, premises, owner; Neil S. McGregor of 1,012 Lexington Avenue, architect; cost, $1,100.

Crotona Avenue, southeast corner of Garden Street, to a three-story frame tenement; John Badinelli, premises, owner; William Graul of 3,160 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,700.

Crotona Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; John Ruhl of 55 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $500.

Clinton Avenue, northeast corner of Fairmount Place, to a two-story frame dwelling; George Keyn, owner; Charles S. Clark of 719 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $200.

No. 1,490 West Farms Road, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; Eleanor Bell of 563 West One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, owner; E. R. Will of 1,362 Fulton Avenue, architect; cost, $900.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 60 feet west of Cauldwell Avenue, to two two-story and basement frame dwellings; Edward Rowan of 837 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,311 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

### Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Sept. 1.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 50 ft n of 122d St, 25x100; August C. Hassey to Simon Adler and another..... $1

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, e s, 39.6 ft s of 170th St, 103x193.2x100x177.3; John H. Beals and wife to Emma Fish..... 1

BROOK AV, 474, 24.11x100; Eliza Cohn and another to Ernst Schlawitz..... 1

BROOME ST, 424, 9x107; Jacob Second Rosenberg and wife to Henry Corn, ¼ part..... 1

CHERRY ST, s w corner of Rutgers Slip, 61.4x80; the Washington Life Insurance Company to Nathan Hutkoff..... 50,000

COENTIES SLIP, 23, 27x45; Marietta B. Bellows to Claus Myers..... 100

COLUMBIA ST, 119, 25x100; Jacob Cohen and wife to Samuel Groner..... 1

CROTONA PLACE, w s, 134.10 ft s of 171st St, 25x100; John C. Cook and wife to Elizabeth Seip..... 6,500

ESSEX ST, 102, 25x32; Annie Weinstein to Lemuel Baum..... 1

FORDHAM ROAD, n s, 307.10 ft e of Aqueduct Av, runs e 54.10 x n e 747.2 to St. James St, x n w 50.6 x s w 778.7; Elmer A. Allen and wife and others to The Mayor, &c., City of New York..... 1

FRONT ST, 28½ and 30, 37.11x70.9x87.8x 73.9; Charles Naarden to Friedel Hart..... 45,100

GREENE LANE, or 4th, e corner of 6th St, 25x100; William De Mott and wife to Earl S. Benham and another..... 1

GROVE ST, s corner of Woodruff Av, 100x 150; Annie E. Hardiman and others to Thomas G. Price, ⅔ part..... 1

JACKSON ST, e s, 49.9 ft s of Madison St, 39.3x irregular; Adolphus Lighte and wife to Williams Lighte, ½ part..... 1

JACOBUS PLACE, s e s, 246 ft n e of Terrace View Av, 18.8x80x63.2x100; Rosa Adler to Albert A. Adler..... 1

KNOX ST, s s, 400 ft w of Katonah Av, 60x100; Albert C. Goodwin to Charlotte E. Van Dusen..... 1,500

LOT 108, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Charles D Shirmer to Martha A. Shirmer..... 1,300

LOT, 49.4 ft s of 40th St and 100 ft w of 2d Av, 5x25.7; Timothy Hartigan to Nora McNamara..... 1

LOT 80 and north part of Lot 79, map 16 Villa Sites, and 80 lots portion Anthony Estate; Eliza Wilson to Jennie V. Kennedy..... 1

MADISON AV, n e corner of 116th St, 100x50, with strip 10x50 on rear; Francis K. Lipman and others, executors, to Rosina Vollhart..... 1

MONROE ST, s s, 47 ft w of Jefferson St, 23.6x100; John Lattimore to Terence Foley..... 10

MOTT ST, 191, 25x100; Jonas Weil and others to Leopold Kaufmann..... 1

MOTT ST, 191, 25x100; Leopold Kaufmann and wife to Jonas Weil and another..... 1

NEW CHAMBERS ST, 55; Hermann H. Cammann and another, executors, to Moses Blank..... 4,500

PLOT 100 ft s of 150th St and 200 ft w of River Av, runs w 28.11 x s 22.3 x w 161.7 to Harlem River x s 105.3 x e 451.2 x n 108.4; Henry L. Morris and wife to the Warren Scharf Asphalt Paving Company..... 72,500

STANTON ST, n s, 21.6 ft w of Orchard St, 21.6x52; Isidore Jackson and others to Joseph Rosenberg and another..... 1

STANTON ST, n w corner of Orchard St, 21.6x50; Isidore Jackson and wife to Joseph Rosenberg and another..... 1

STANTON ST, 32, 23x100; Annie Whittaker and another to Ivan Prince..... 1

VYSE AV, e s, 125 ft n of 172d St, 25x100; Margaretha Fecher to Mary R. Berinqer, exchange and..... 1

WEST BROADWAY, 533, 25x100; William Prager and wife to Alexander W. Fraser and another..... 1

WEST BROADWAY, 533, 25x100; Alexander W. Fraser and others to John Walker..... ....

WEST END AV, 626, 19x100; William L. Crow and others to William Forster..... 100

WEST END AV, 791, w s, 74.10 ft s of 99th St, 18x80; Murdo Tolmie and others to Mary C. Havens..... 100

WEST 3D ST, 31, 24.9x109; Henry Corn and wife to Peretz Rosenberg, ½ part..... 1

WILLARD AV, n s, 96 ft w of Bronx River Road, 50x100; Julia S. Purdy to Hettie Knox..... 2,284

WILLIS AVE, e s, 75 ft n of 145th St, 25x100; George H. Peabody and wife to Moses L. Leffler and another..... 1

187TH AV, 1,349 26.9x81.8; Leopold Hutter and another to Flora Levy..... 1

1ST AV, 1,123, 26x70; Samuel Grosner and wife to Jacob Cohen..... 1

2D AV, w s, 49.4 ft s of 40th St, 24.8x100; Timothy Hartigan to Nora McNamara..... 1

2D AV, e s, 60.5 ft n of 50th St, 20x70; John Ohrle and wife to Rosa Adler and another..... 1

3D ST, 86, 25x100.5x25x100.4; Joseph Kucher and wife to John M. Alchele and wife..... 1

77TH ST, e s, 50 ft n of Christopher St, 25x86; Valentine M. Collins to Isabella C. Collins..... 1

8TH AV, n w corner of 134th St, 24.11x 75; Mitchell Halliday and wife to Francis Blessing..... 26,500

8TH ST, n s, 40 ft e of 1st Av, 20x78.10; George Pries and wife to Bertha Kloker. 17,000

10TH ST, s s, 128 ft e of 1st Av, 22x92.8; Jacob Killan and wife to Francis Elfe and wife..... 1

11TH AV, e s, 37.1 ft s of 41st St, runs e 60.2 n 37.1 to 41st St x s 20 x s 74.1 x w 80 to av x n 37; Philippina Kiesser to Pheba C. Rapelye..... 1

13TH ST, s s, 304.2 ft w of 6th Av, 20.10x 103.3; Wallace Stuart to Dominico Cella. 21,000

19TH ST, n s, 180 ft w of 3d Av, 18.10x92; Paula Wolfsohn to Alice Muller..... 21,000

20TH ST, 35 and 37 East, 49.7x92; Jacob D. Butler and wife to Knickerbocker Realty Improvement Company..... 117,500

22D ST, 146 East, 20x98.9; 22d St, 14 West, 27x98.9; Franklin B. Lord and wife to Samuel Blackwell, one-half part. 1

23D ST, 525, n s, 250 ft w of 10th Av, 25 x98.8; Halcyon M. Close and wife to A. B. Smith and another..... 250

24TH ST, 224 and 226 East, 48.10x98.9; Jacob Ruppert and wife to Dennis Gilroy..... 32,500

29TH ST, 5, 7, and 9 West, 74.6x98.9; Elmer B. Yale and wife to Bancroft Realty Company..... 200,000

31ST ST, 335 West, 20.2x98.9; William H. Rosenblatt to Sarah Rosenblatt..... 1

38TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; William Munker to Louis K. Ungrich..... 100

51ST ST, n s, 376 ft e of 3d Av, 33.4x100.5; Timothy Hartigan to Nora McNamara... 1

77TH ST, n s, 415 ft e of 7th Av, 20x 100.5; Magdalene Walter to Ilbert Good. 49,000

53D ST, 29, n s, 360 ft e of 6th Av, 25x 100.5; William H. Granbery to Imogene Granbery..... 5

61ST ST, n s, 39 ft e of 4th Av, 19x100.5; Emma C. Hochstadter to William H. Hyde..... 1

74TH ST, s s, 522 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Fannie M. Updike to Frederick H. Hill..... 1

76TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; Carl Stelzner and wife to Jane W. Rockwell..... 6,750

77TH ST, s s, 213 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 102.2; Francis Elfe and wife to Jacob Killan..... 1

82D ST, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 21x 102.2; Anna M. Stier and another to Lili Herb..... 1

88TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of East End Av, 25x100.8; William Mohr to Henry A. Cordes..... 1

89TH ST, 113, n s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.8; Lewis L. Delafield, referee, to Julius J. Lyons..... 24,300

94TH ST, 44 West, 17x100.8; Flora Douglas to Charles Hauptner..... 100

106TH ST, 250 West, 15x100.11; Robert W. Lyle and wife to Edward E. Clapp..... 1

106TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Mary Wilks to Annie Y. Schindler..... 18,000

108TH ST, s s, 167 ft e of Lexington Av, 17x100.11; Louis Levy and others to Annie Levy..... 14,000

109TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Walter P. Selleck and wife to David Christie..... 1

117TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 50x 100.11; George Robinson and wife to Eleanora Wallach..... 1

117TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of Lenox Av, 100 x100.11; J. Allen Townsend and wife to William T. Monroe..... 1

118TH ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 39x 100.11; Otto Seiffert to Jesse Hazell..... 1

120TH ST, s s, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, 74.10x100.11; Moritz L. Ernst and wife to Emily L. Felt..... 1

120TH ST, s s, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, 74.10x100—Eugene C. Potter and wife to Moritz L. Ernst..... 1

131ST ST, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11; John M. Alchele and wife to Joseph Nucher..... 1

131ST ST, s s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 50x 99.11; Leopold Kahn to Anna B. Hahn.. 10

132D ST, 223 West, 14.11x99.11; C. Livingston Jones to Ella C. J. Tappen..... 1

134TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Edwin W. Fullam to William F. B. Redman..... 1

136TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Willis Av, 100x 100; Charles H. Dugliss and wife to Rachel Carter..... 1

137TH ST, 663 East, 25x100; Augusta Siegbardt to William A. Wiener..... 1

143D ST, s s, 141.8 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; Catherine Bracht to Julian Pulhemus and wife..... 6,250

### Building-Loan Contracts.

Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

120TH ST, s s, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, 74.10x100.11; Moritz L. Ernst with Emily L. Felt, (eight payments)..... 30,000

136TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Willis Av, 100x 100; Charles H. Dugliss with Rachel Juster, (eleven payments)..... 42,000

187TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 95x189.9 to 188th St x95; Moritz L. Ernst, Max Marx and Nathan Nassau with John E. Scharsmith, (eight payments)..... 20,000

### Lis Pendens.

BATHGATE AV, n w s, 153 ft s w from n w corner of King's Bridge Road, now 3d Av, 55x 100; Emil Calman and others against Samuel Casey and others, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, L. G. Rosenthal.

PRINCE ST, 163 and 165, and Thompson St, 126, n e corner; James M. Wood against Sarah L. Loew and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Warren, Boothby & Warren.

4TH AV, n s, Lot 648, map of the village of Wakefield, 23x114; the Bank Clerks' Co-operative Building and Loan Association against William Bloomfield and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Judge & Durack.

16TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 10th Av, 25.2x92; Mary V. S. Kelly against Mary B. Schramm, (specific performance;) attorney, G. F. Alexander.

34TH ST, 253 West; Sarah I. Fox against Parmly S. Clapp, (warrant of attachment;) attorneys, Cardozo Brothers.

## STATE COURTS.

### New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Morris vs. Arnold. 2—Lyman vs. Young Men's Cosmopolitan Club. 3—Same vs. True Friends' Social and Literary Circle. 4—Same vs. Korndorfer. 5—Gulick vs. Friedel. 6—Richmond Stove Company vs. Meerdoch. 7—Benjamin vs. Well. 8—Sabarese vs. Danziger. 9—Matter of Ferris. 10—Stanfield vs. Stanfield. 11—Franklin vs. Campbell. 12—Douglas vs. Carpenter. 13—Muller vs. Edwards. 14—Anderson vs. Bateman. 15—Garrison vs. Robinson. 16—Matter of Parke. 17—National Wall Paper Company vs. Hobbs. 18—Mutual Benefit Loan and Building Company vs. Holden. 19—Charlton vs. Charlton. 20—People, &c., vs. Maeder. 21—O'Neil vs. Rogers. 22—Byers vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company. 23—Hennessy vs. Pullar. 24—Hamischfeyn vs. McNamara. 25—Smith, Read & Co. vs. Messiter. 26—Furman vs. Furman. 27—Gamasche vs. Sloane. 28—Gilsey vs. Muler. 29—Calf vs. Mingle. 30—Doler vs. Jones. 31—People, &c., vs. Fitch. 32—Hand vs. Miller. 33—Zelby vs. Fapon. 34—Air Lighter Company vs. Porter. 35—Levine vs. Goldstein. 36—People, &c., v. Kelbeck. 37—Matter of Balance Dock Company. 38—Braun vs. Braun. 39—Berl vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 40—Kniplin vs. Skinner. 41—Mund vs. Hoepin. 42—Schwandt vs. Hoe. 43—People, &c., vs. Price. 44—McMahon vs. Manhattan Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Mary McArthur, Mary Q. Wingrove, Mary V. N. Skinner, Sarah A. St. John, Richard S. Bacon, William H. Locke, Edward Franke, John J. Lynch, Morita Cohn.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 12 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Bell for the People.

1—Richard Corby.
Pleadings.—1—James Carr, Michael Lane. 2—Michele Dillio. 3—William Bradford, Charles Burke. 4—Louis Mosco. 5—John Murphy. 6—Margarita Morelli. 7—Albert Cohen. 8—William Bradford. 9—Giuseppe Guidera. 10—Charles Hughes. 11—Martha Brinkman. 12—Charlie Toms. 13—John Gorevan. 14—Harry Blum.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

### Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Greacen vs. Tucker, (three cases)—Edward Schenck. Matter of Gray—Lucius A. Waldo. Matter of the Empire Metal Working Company—Edward E. Mccall.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Worthington vs. Langdon—John Delahunty. Rogers vs. Webster—Sidney J. Cowen. Matter of Lauer—James J. Walsh. Schofield vs. Schofield—Howard J. Forker. Matter of Francia—Sidney J. Cowen.

### Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Ferdinand Forsch vs. Sarah Stake, (two cases)—John J. Breen. Matter of Chesterfield Farm Dairy Company—Edgar M. Smith. Paul Enell vs. Lizzie G. Waldron—Samuel Wasserman.

### Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Dickey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 o'clock. Motion calendar at 10:30.

COUNTY COURT—Room 7 Court House—Aspinall, J.—Ex parte business.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

# JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE.

By order of William H. Willis, Referee, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

## THURSDAY, SEPT. 9TH, NOON.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY,

# 153, 155 & 157 Greene St.

AND

# 50 West Houston St.

five-story brick and stone building, 80.3x100, with L 21 feet front on West Houston St. Maps and full particulars with WM. H. WILLIS, Referee, 115 Broadway; CHAS. A. JACKSON, Atty. for Ass'ts, 16 and 18 Exchange Place, and with JAMES L. WELLS, 59 Liberty St.

## CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

## Mortgages for Sale.

A large number of the best New York and Brooklyn mortgages constantly on hand.

$21,000,000 furnished to investors during the year 1896.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Offices: 146 Broadway, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn. N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y. 159 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL, . . . $2,500,000
SURPLUS, . . . $2,000,000

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

# Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

## APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

# Apartment and Hotel LIFE COMBINED, 615 Fifth Avenue,

(BETWEEN 49TH AND 50TH STREETS.)

No other apartment house in New York offers this luxury. An independent fire-proof apartment arranged for housekeeping, or Buckingham cuisine at command. Connected by fire-proof private bridge to hotel. From every window superb views, revealing New York Harbor, Palisades on Hudson, Central Park, Long Island Sound, and a picturesque view of the city. Latest sanitary plumbing, heating, and ventilation. Reasonable rentals. For particulars apply on premises.

# THE BERESFORD.

A high-class apartment hotel, beautifully located, with every convenience and comfort of a well-appointed home; a few choice suites can be secured from Oct. 1st on personal application, or by letter to the Beresford, 81st to 82d St., corner of Central Park West and Manhattan Square.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS TO LET.

# CUMBERLAND,

Broadway, 22d St., and 5th Av.

Most central location in the city.

Suites of two, three, or four rooms and bath. Elevator all night; meals served in rooms if desired; low rents; free service.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

# SANITARY APARTMENTS

50 TO 58 WEST 98TH ST.

Six rooms and bath; hardwood enamel baths; sanitary plumbing; nicely decorated; with or without steam heat; attractive for small families.

JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall St., or 54 West 98th St.

Bachelor Apartment to Let in the Fireproof

# AMERICAN SAFE DEPOSIT CO. BUILDING,

5th Av., cor. 42d St.; very desirable suite of two outside rooms and bath.

Rent reasonable; elevator service all night. Meals served in rooms if desired.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

A.—CHOICE OUTSIDE APARTMENT TO LET. Every room sunny. Close to 5th Av.; overlooks plaza.

# Mason, 6-12 East 58th St.

Elevator service all night; rents, $1,400, $1,600. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

Attractive, All-Light Apartments to Let. Rents, $800, $1,000.

# Portsmouth, 38-44 West 9th Street.

All-night elevator service.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

# THE MAJESTIC,

St. Nicholas Av. and 145th St. Finest apartments up town. All fire-proof. Passenger elevator; electric light; refrigeration; no ice needed. Moderate terms.

## APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

FOR RENT.—Furnished corner apartment, eight rooms and bath; all cheery, sunny rooms; rent $65. Apply janitor, 108 West 55th St.

## CITY FLATS TO LET—FURNISHED.

$36.—New Flats; newly furnished; six rooms and bath; exceptionally fine. Apply 54 West 98th St., or J. R. HAY, 7 Wall St.; reference.

## COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

# NUTLEY, N. J.,

offers very attractive homes at quite moderate rents; Houses, 12 rooms, all improvements, choice location; beautiful grounds; rent $550; several others $350 to $450; stables.

JAMES R. HAY, No. 7 Wall St.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED

A.—A.—WE MUST HAVE THREE AND FOUR story houses for waiting customers. THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 30th St.

## CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

# $2,000.

FOR RENT.—Very beautiful 20-foot house, with two-story extension; hardwood throughout; perfect order; can be seen at any time. Caretaker, 715 Park Av., or JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall Street.

A.—47TH ST., 12 EAST, CLOSE TO 5TH AV. and Windsor Hotel; very desirable four-story brownstone dwelling; 20 ft. wide. Rent, $2,500; immediate possession. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

FOR RENT.—Several very attractive, modern houses below Park, $2,000 to $2,400; one Bachelor Apartment, $500. JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall St.

## CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

FOR RENT.—Furnished, very beautiful 20-foot house, with two-story extension; hardwood throughout; perfect order; can be seen at any time. Caretaker, 715 Park Av., or JAMES R. HAY, No. 7 Wall St.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

# Park Hill on the Hudson

New York's most beautiful and accessible suburb.

AMERICAN REAL ESTATE CO., 280 BROADWAY.

## TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

# NEW BUILDING,

29 TO 33 EAST 19TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

Lofts and offices in this new fire-proof, substantially built, and elegantly finished building. Apply to janitor of building or to

S. F. JAYNE & CO., 55 LIBERTY ST.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

DE FOREST, AGNES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES F. DE FOREST, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles D. O'Connell, at No. 234 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New York the 7th day of April, 1897. CLARA T. DE FOREST, Executrix. CHARLES D. O'CONNELL, Attorney for Executrix, 234 Broadway, New York City. ap8-law6mTh

DOLL, ERNST.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to The American Surety Company, Otto Doll, Sophia Kensing, Pauline Jaep, Charles Doll, Caroline C. Doll, Sophie H. Doll, Charles A. Doll, Frida A. Doll, Theodore Doll, Charles A. Kohl, Jr., and to all persons interested in the estate of ERNST DOLL, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting.

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles Doll as administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, and in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 16th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

au19-law6wTh

FAIR, JAMES G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES G. FAIR, late of the City of San Francisco, California, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett and Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the tenth day of March, 1897. W. S. GOODFELLOW, JAMES S. ANGUS, T. G. CROTHERS, Ancillary Executors. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attys. for Ancillary Executors, 100 Broadway, New York. mh11-law6mTh&s9.

FOX, ANNIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE FOX, late of the City of New York, State of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 34 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York the 23d day of March, 1897. GEORGE J. FOX, Executor. NICHOLS & BACON, Attorneys for Executor, 34 Wall St., N. Y. m25-law6mTh.

GLEDHILL, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John Gledhill, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Campbell & Moore, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of March, 1897. HENRY GLEDHILL, Administrator; CAMPBELL & MOORE, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 132 Nassau Street, New York City. ap1-law6mTh

HAFFNER, PHILIPPINE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Catharine E. Cobb, Louisa M. Sanders, Clara Semmendinger, Rose Haffner, Edith Andersen, George E. Haffner, Jacob Haffner, and Heloise L. Semmendinger, an infant under the age of fourteen years, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at a Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the final judicial settlement of the account of the proceedings of Valentine Becker and August H. Stoltze, as executors and trustees under the last will and testament of PHILIPPINE HAFFNER, deceased.

And such of you as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, and in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of our Surrogate's Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the City of New York, this 2d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk.

BURR, COOMBS & WILSON, Attorneys for Petitioners, 84 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y. iy22-law6wTh

HAYWARD, JOHN N.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN N. HAYWARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 96 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of March, 1897. WILLIAM T. HAYWARD, JOHN N. HAYWARD, FRANK EARLE HAYWARD, executors. DITTENHOEFER, GERBER & JAMES, Attorneys for Executors, 96 Broadway, New York City. mh4-law6mTh

HEROY, JAMES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES H. HEROY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 Lafayette Place, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of January next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of June, 1897. WILLIAM W. HEROY, CHAS. P. PEIRCE, Executors. NILES & JOHNSON, Attorneys for Executors, 11 Wall Street, New York, N. Y. jy1-law6mTh

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

LUTZ, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB LUTZ, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 183 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of October next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of March, 1897. LAMBERT S. QUACKENBUSH and JOHN G. LUTZ, Administrators; ALBERT J. WISE, Att'y for Administrators, 163 Broadway, N. Y. ap1-law6mTh

MERK, CRESENZ.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CRESENZ MERK, also known as CRESINZ MERK, C. MERK, and Mrs. MARK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, his attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the city of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1897. WILLIAM MERK, Administrator. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Administrator, 41 Park Row, New York City. ap28-law6mTh

MICHAELS, HERMAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN MICHAELS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence and place of transacting business, No. 440 West Twenty-second Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-third day of September next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of March

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

## PROVIDENCE LINE

For Providence direct, Boston, and all Inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Pilgrim and Plymouth. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

## STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

## NORWICH LINE

For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Rates to BLOCK ISLAND reduced. Connection made week days and Sundays.

## FALL RIVER LINE

For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

## Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St, Pier.. 8:40 " " " " West 22d St. Pier..... 9 "

For **ALBANY**, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

Direct connection on the Kingston Pt. Dock with U. & D. trains for Catskill Mountain Points, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. At Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. Resorts.

Railroad connections at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, and Albany for points North, East, and West. Special Saratoga trains.

Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New York Transfer, and other principal ticket offices.

Delightful Excursion on above schedule for

## LABOR DAY.

## Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Adirondacks, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

### CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St., N. R., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Staterooms lighted by electricity. Bicycles carried free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to Pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

**Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.** Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 8:15 P. M., (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 8:30 P. M., weekdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

**NEW HAVEN.**—Fare, $1.00. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 N. R., weekdays, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect at wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

## NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Saale, Tu., Sept. 7, 10 AM | Kaiser, Tu., Spt. 28, 7 AM
Trave, Tu., Sept. 14, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Oct. 5, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Sept. 21, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Oct. 12, 10 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Aller, Sat., Sept. 4, 10 AM | Spree, Sat. Sept. 18, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Barbarossa ..... Thursday, Sept. 2, Noon
Karlsruhe ..... Thursday, Sept. 9, Noon
Koenigin Luise ..... Thursday, Sept. 16, Noon
H. H. Meier ..... Thursday, Sept. 23, Noon

GIBRALTAR, GENOA.

Kaiser, Sept. 4, 10 AM | Werra, Sept. 18, 10 AM
Ems, Sept. 11, 10 AM | Fulda, Sept. 25, 10 AM

**OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.**

## GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

*A. Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM | †Werra, Nov. 27, 10 AM
†Ka'erW.II, Nov. 13, 10 AM | †Fulda, Dec. 4, 10 AM
*Norm'nia, Nov. 20, 10 AM | *A. Vic'ria, Dec. 11, 10 AM

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

## HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

Columbia, Sept. 2, 9 AM | Normannia, Sept. 23, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Sept. 9, 9 AM | Columbia, Sept. 30, 9 AM
F. Bism'ck, Spt. 16, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 7, 7 AM

HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Pennsylva, Sept. 4, 11 AM | Patria, Sept. 11, 7 AM
First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

## AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

PARIS ..... Sept. 8 | PARIS ..... Sept. 29
ST. PAUL ..... Sept. 15 | ST. PAUL ..... Oct. 6
ST. LOUIS ..... Sept. 22 | ST. LOUIS ..... Oct. 13

## Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing Every Wednesday.

Friesland, Sept. 8, Noon | Westernl'd, Sept. 22, Noon
Kensington, Sept. 15, Noon | S'wark, Sept. 29, 11 A. M.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green.

## COOK'S TOURS

## ROUND THE WORLD.

Having completed the membership of our parties, as previously advertised, we have now arranged for a SUPPLEMENTARY PARTY to leave VANCOUVER on OCT. 11, visiting JAPAN, CHINA, the MALAY ARCHIPELAGO, CEYLON, INDIA, EGYPT, ETC.

SIX MONTHS' TOUR.

Membership limited; early application necessary. SPECIAL TOUR to EGYPT and PALESTINE leaves September 25.

Programmes and particulars from

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

## FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot, Sat., Sept. 4, 10 A. M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli, Sat., Sept. 11, 10 A. M.

Rates of passage, First Class, to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

## CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Lucania, Sept. 4, 11 AM | Umbria, Sept. 25, 2 P. M
Etruria, Sept. 11, 3 PM | Lucania, Oct. 2, 10 A.M.
Campania, Sept. 18, 10 AM | Etruria, Oct. 9, 2 PM

Extra Sailings.

Aurania, Sept. 4, Noon | Servia, Sept. 21, Noon

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

## WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic, Sept. 8, Noon | Germanic, Oct. 6, Noon
Teutonic, Sept. 15, Noon | Teutonic, Oct. 13, Noon
Britannic, Sept. 22, Noon | Britannic, Oct. 20, Noon
Majestic, Sept. 29, Noon | Majestic, Oct. 27, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

## JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

GAELIC, via Honolulu ..... Sept. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, Oct. 2, 1 P. M.
DORIC ..... Oct. 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu ..... Oct. 21
BELGIC, via Honolulu ..... Oct. 30, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 340 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
CHEROKEE ..... Friday, Sept. 3
COMANCHE ..... Monday, Sept. 6
IROQUOIS ..... Wednesday, Sept. 8
ALGONQUIN ..... Friday, Sept. 10

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Inst. F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.

Shortest Sea Trips out of New York.

Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of west Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

**7:55 A. M.** FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

**8:55 A. M.** FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

**9:55 A. M.** PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

**1:55 P. M.** CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

**5:55 P. M.** WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

**7:40 P. M.** SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

**7:55 P. M.** PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (3:15 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M., (3:15 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 5:55 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—West Twenty-third Street Station, 1:25 P. M. and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:50 P. M. week days.

CAPE MAY.—West Twenty-third Street Station, 12:55 (Through Parlor Car) and 1:25 P. M. week days. Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 1:00 and 1:50 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 7:25, 8:55, 9:55, 11:55 A. M., (12:55 Saturdays only,) 1:55, 2:55, 3:15, 3:55, 4:55, 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 8:30, 7:40, 9:10, 10:00 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:15, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Ticket Offices, Nos. 401, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City.

The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

J. R. WOOD, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

## Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after July 22d, 1897,
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St., and Whitehall Terminal.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:20, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c. For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points South to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, 4:00, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 (8:00 Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:45, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL. Week days, 7:00, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:18, 9:35, 9:55, 10:25, 10:33, 10:55, 11:25, 11:55 A. M., 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:55, 2:25, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:25, 6:55, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:30 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:55, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:50, 10:15, 10:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

## SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c. From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 1:00 A. M., 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 1:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:45 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

## ROYAL BLUE LINE.

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For PHILADELPHIA from Whitehall Terminal, Week days, 7:55, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:25, 1:55, 3:25, 3:55, (Buffet Car,) 4:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, 6:55, 8:25 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Sundays, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt.

From FOOT LIBERTY STREET, 5 minutes later, with additional trains at 4:30 A. M. daily, and 7:30 and 9:00 P. M. week days.

For BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON from Whitehall Terminal.

Week days, 7:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Sundays, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt.

From FOOT LIBERTY STREET 5 minutes later.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels or residence to destination.

## BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, daily, CHICAGO, 3:55 P. M. and 12:10 night.

PITTSBURG, 3:25, ex. Sun., 1:55 Sun., 12:10 night.

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9:55 A. M., 4:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 7:55, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

NORFOLK, 11:25 A. M. daily.

NEW ORLEANS, (through sleeper,) 4:55 P. M. daily.

Trains leave foot of Liberty St. 5 minutes later. All trains are illuminated with Pintsch light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 330, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

## NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS. All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

**7.50** THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.

**8.30** A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:05 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

**9.30** A. M.—FAST MAIL. Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

**9.40** A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.

**10.00** A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago via Michigan Central Route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M.; Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

**10.30** A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.

**1.00** P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

**1.00** P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

**3.30** P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

**5.00** P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily 24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M., and Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

**6.00** P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

**6.25** P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS. Daily—For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.

**7.00** P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday, nights, Ottawa.

**7.30** P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

**9.00** P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

**9.15** P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

**12.10** Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

**9:00** A. M. and **3:35** P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Millbrook, via Harlem Division.

**9:15** A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 150th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 135th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, B'klyn. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

## WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

**3:30** A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo. Sleeping Car, New York to Bloomville, Sundays only; can be occupied 9:00 P. M.

**7:30** A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga.

**10:15** A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

A.—**11:00** A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Bloomville and Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor cars to Bloomville and New Paltz.

B.—**1:35** P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.

**1:15** P. M. Saturdays only. Half-Holiday Special to Catskill Mountains. Parlor car attached.

C.—**3:45** P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, and Saratoga. Parlor car attached to Bloomville and Saratoga.

C.—**4:00** P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, **6:00** P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

**6:30** P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Sleeping car to Albany and Montreal.

**7:45** P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

**8:15** P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

A. B. C.—Leaves Brooklyn by Annex: A10:15, B10:40 A. M.; 12:05 P. M. Jersey City, 23d P. R. R. Station: A10:40, B11:20 A. M. C3:28 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

## LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

***6:15, 6:40** A. M. daily, (Sunday *0:45, 7 A. M.,) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

***7:55, 8:15** A. M. daily, for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

***10:25, 10:30** A. M. Sundays only, for Bound Brook, and intermediate stations.

***10:25, 10:50** A. M. daily, except Sunday, MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

***11:55, 12:00** noon daily, except Sunday.

**"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."**

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

***12:25, 12:40** P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

***12:55, 1:15** P. M., Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.

***1:25, 1:40** P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Chair-car for Wilkesbarre.

***3:55, 4:10** P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

***4:55, 5:15** P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

***5:55, 6:10** P. M. daily, except Sunday. Express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair-car to Slatington.

***6:55, 7:00** P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

***7:55, 8:30** P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & B. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, and BUFFALO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

***9:55, 9:00** P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Wilkesbarre and Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: ***8:55**, 9:00 A. M., *1:55, 2:30, ***3:55**, 4:20, and ***5:55**, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, and Station, Jersey City, N. J.

The New York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

## ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

**9:00 A. M.**—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

**9:15 A. M.**—Vestibuled Express daily, except Sunday. For Port Jervis, Monticello, Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Corning. Daily to Port Jervis. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Corning.

**2:00 P. M.**—Vestibuled limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

**7:30 P. M.**—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

**8:45 P. M.**—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Fast train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 209 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SUMMER RESORTS.

## RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.

1,800 FEET ELEVATION.

THE GREAT HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT.

BATH HOUSE, OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1st.

The bathing establishment is one of the finest in the world; it contains the most modern appliances for the treatment of rheumatism, gout, sciatica, and kidney troubles.

AUTUMN SEASON OFFERS ATTRACTIONS UNOBTAINABLE ELSEWHERE.

BI-WEEKLY RUNS OF THE WAIONTHA HUNT CLUB WITH FULL PACK OF HOUNDS. GOLF LINKS, GOOD FISHING AND HUNTING; BEST OF BICYCLING ROADS.

HOTEL EARLINGTON
(OPPOSITE BATH HOUSE.)
OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1ST.
MODERN IN CONSTRUCTION.
CUISINE AND SERVICE THE BEST.
MUSIC AND CONCERTS DAILY.
E. M. EARLE & SON.

ST. JAMES HOTEL
(IN EARLINGTON PARK.)
OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1ST.
BEST OF ACCOMMODATIONS AT MODERATE PRICES.
Guests of this house have all the privileges of the Earlington.
E. M. EARLE & SON.

GLEN LAKE HOUSE,
Near Lake George.
Accommodations first-class, rates moderate; all amusements; good bass fishing; scenery unexcelled; resident physician.
F. BIRDSALL, Manager,
Glen Lake, N. Y.

Adirondacks.

## ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

**7:50 A. M.** Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule drawing room cars for

**SARANAC LAKE** and **LAKE PLACID**, via the Adirondack division of the New York Central Railroad.

**6:25 P. M.** Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack division of the N. Y. Central R.R.

LAKE PLACID.

**RUISSEAUMONT**, T. ED. KRUMBHOLZ, LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.

**WHITE FACE INN**, —Lv. N. Y. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:45 P. M.; 7:25 A. M, 11:10 P. M.

**THE GRAND VIEW**, —Lv. N.Y. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 PM.

**AMES COTTAGE**, —Lv. N.Y. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:57 P. M., 6:37 A. M., 10:32 P. M.

CASCADEVILLE.

**THE CASCADE**, —Lv. N.Y., 7:50 A.M.; 6:25 P.M.; ar. 8:15 P. M.; 7:55 A. M., 11:40 P. M.

**PAUL SMITH'S**, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:05 P

# MR. DEMPSEY OF RICHMOND

## Man of Many Parts Who Foresees a Political Future for Himself.

## A CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF

**Undertaker and Journalist, Saloon Keeper and Real Estate Boomer, Musician and Dancer, Will Open His Canvass with a Lawn Party.**

When Greater New York absorbs Richmond County it will acquire Daniel Dempsey, his multifarious occupations, his boom for Sheriff, his resemblance to Grover Cleveland, and his aspirations for the Presidency.

If the melancholy and philosophic Jacques had known Mr. Dempsey he would have revised his celebrated monologue. Mr. Dempsey weighs 300 pounds, and apparently each pound is a separate storehouse of energy. He has not yet appeared upon the world as his stage, but even in the limited area of Staten Island he "doubles up," as the theatrical people say, so successfully that instead of seven parts he takes eight or ten simultaneously and is virtually the entire troupe. He is a comination of startling contrasts—undertaker and animated concentrated essence of tears at a funeral, performer of the Liverpool hornpipe, and a huge and bubbling fountain of comedy on excursions; journalist, proprietor of a prosperous saloon, and able to keep a stock in it; real estate speculator, statesman; man of affairs and accumulator of lands and properties, musician in whom the fires of genius flare brilliantly under provocation.

Undertaker and funeral director is Mr. Dempsey's leading and, perhaps, his most successful part. The presence of 300 pounds of solid sorrow is invariably and inexpressibly soothing to the feelings of the friends of the deceased. He looks and acts the hopeless heart-broken mourner so accurately that he arouses the sympathies of the bereaved families, who frequently forget their own woe and the bill for the funeral inefforts to induce him to cheer up and take a less despairing view of things. He is a corpulent masculine Niobe, a mammoth fountain of flowing grief, so portentously gloomy that even the perspiration that springs from him resembles tears, and he appears to be weeping from every pore.

**In Riotous Comedy.**

Yet The Bayonne Times, which is the newspaper in which Mr. Dempsey owns an interest, tells the public that on the recent excursion of the Hibernian Association Mr. Dempsey was the soul and illustration of genteely riotous comedy.

The provision of music being inadequate, he produced a fiddle and with his bow summoned all the invisible spirits of mirth and music. Reels and jigs pranced happily from the strings in troops of tumbling melody and put life and mettle in the heels of the entire excursion, until even the Hibernians begged him to stop because while he played they could not refrain from dancing, but even their lungs had found their limits of endurance. Then Mr. Dempsey, despite his 300 pounds, capered the Liverpool hornpipe upon the creaking and springing roof of the hurricane deck so nimbly and so long that he was asked to desist before the steamer's timbers started under the strain.

Making death a luxury, one day shrouding the community in impenetrable mists of gloom and crêpe, the next illuminating excursion steamers with the glow and glory of jigs and reels and the twinkling beauty of the Liverpool hornpipe, the diversification of his genius, the contrasts of his artistic capabilities establish him as a genius who would have been a revelation and a happiness to William Shakespeare and his mouthpiece, Jacques.

Between times he permeates Staten Island like a heavy-weight spirit of tireless energy. He drives about in his shirt sleeves and is liable to appear anywhere and at any time, booming his canvass for Sheriff and his real estate holdings simultaneously and scientifically.

He says unless prevarication and equivocation have swept over the island like a blighting pestilence he will be the Democratic nominee for Sheriff, notwithstanding the perfervid activity of the seven rival candidates. His election he considers assured. He has already been President of this village, as Mr. Cleveland was Mayor of Buffalo. With the next step in the footprints of that distinguished citizen once taken, Mr. Dempsey does not see how he can be stopped. He argues that he looks like Grover Cleveland, and he weights 300 pounds. When he has been Mayor and Sheriff, like Grover Cleveland, the inexorable fingers of the fates will be pointing him straight to a term as Governor of New York and eight years in the White House.

**Newspapers Boom Him.**

He has many advantages over Mr. Cleveland. He begins with The Bayonne Times to boom him, and The Staten Island Gazette is friendly. He has more hair than Mr. Cleveland, and it stands straight up on his head. He owns a barroom. He has the undivided support of the afflicted, for the relatives of all whom he has buried are united in his support. His voluntary and his involuntary patrons are alike his advertisements. Those who drink at his bar never go anywhere else. Neither do those who have visited his ice pack and cold storage apartments as customers or those to whom he has sold Staten Island town lots.

His canvass for Sheriff, and the ultimate following possibilities will be formally opened on Saturday with a lawn party at the "Apple Orchard," which he has recently bought. It has already been informally opened by the posting of copies of the Staten Island Gazette and The Bayonne Times all over the Dempsey barroom. Those publications are also given as premiums with drinks, and across the broad face of the mirror of the establishment are the words, Welcome: Dan Dempsey." It is understood that a similar inscription will soon be unfurled above the undertaking plant.

To the lawn party everybody in Richmond County and Greater New York is invited In the Dempsey biography it is said that he determined while he was a boy that he would some day own the Apple Orchard property, and he proposes to make the achievement of one of his ambitions the basis of a memorable celebration. In his circular of invitation he says: "My lawn party will knock silly all the lawn parties that were ever given at Newport or Saratoga. All the professions will be represented, and men of note from various parts of the Union are expected."

"It will not be," he adds, "one of these tutti-frutti, keep-the-cash-in-your-trousers affairs." The fiddle will sing, beverages of many kinds, chiefly powerful, will circulate and percolate, jigs and reels will be going fast, there will be many sounds and sights of revelry, and ladies and gentlemen who contemplate dissolution on Staten Island will be requested to make their arrangements so that they will not need Daniel Dempsey to mourn until after Saturday.

## MEDALS OF HONOR AWARDED.

**Dr. Gabriel Grant and Two Others Distinguished for Gallantry.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The President has awarded the following medals of honor:

John J. Toffey, Jersey City, N. J., for gallantry at Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 23, 1863, when First Lieutenant Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers. Richard Endelin, Chillicothe, Ohio, for bravery at Gettysburg, Penn., during the first and second days of the battle. He was then a musician in the Seventy-third Ohio.

By the direction of the President and under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1893, providing for the presentation of medals of honor to such officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates as have most distinguished themselves in action, a Congressional medal of honor has been presented to Dr. Gabriel Grant of New York City. At Fair Oaks, Va., June 1, 1862, Dr. Grant, then Surgeon, United States Volunteers, removed several wounded officers and soldiers from the field while under a heavy fire, exposing himself beyond the call of duty. He was honorably mentioned in reports for exceptional bravery at Fair Oaks, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Mechanicsburg, and at Sartatia, on the Yazoo, in the rear of Vicksburg, Miss., in June, 1863.

**Made Horse Meat Sausages.**

A fine of $50 was imposed yesterday by Justice Nevins of Jersey City on Gustave Schmidt of Manhattan Avenue for making sausages of horse meat.

## WHEAT PASSES DOLLAR MARK.

**Export Orders Cause Another Advance —Trading Outside of Speculation Ruled by Demand and Supply.**

Trading in wheat on the Produce Exchange yesterday was on substantial foreign orders and still more satisfactory news that there was abundant inquiry of lots for export. Information was also received of the engagement of 32,000 bushels for shipment to Argentina. The export business here was 240,000 bushels of wheat, 100,000 bushels of corn, and 35,000 bushels of oats. At the outports the engagements were for 160,000 bushels of wheat. The transactions outside of the speculative dealings appeared to be ruled by the question of demand and supply, and were little influenced, if at all, by irregular European cables, whose tendency was to higher quotations.

Wheat opened at a slight advance on the closing prices of Tuesday, and grew stronger as the trading hours passed. The dollar mark was reached and passed half an hour before closing, September scoring $1.00¼. This is the first reaching of the dollar goal since Aug. 26. September wheat just touched 99⅞c Aug. 27. December was well up in the closing hour at 98⅝c. At high record yesterday September was 6¼c under top notch record, $1.06¼, made Aug. 23, and December 6¾c below its highest point, $1.04¼, reached the same day. The quotation for cash wheat, No. 1 Northern, was yesterday $1.08⅜, free on board, nominal, to arrive. This was 4c advance on Tuesday, and 4⅜c below the highest nominal quotation of this season, $1.12½, made Aug. 21.

The course of the futures was: September —Close on Tuesday, opening and low, 96⅛c, high, $1.00¼, close $1.00¼; December—Closed Tuesday 94⅜c, opened 94⅜c, high 98⅛c, low 94⅜c, close 98c.

Corn was strong all day, and advanced with wheat. September, which opened at 33⅞c, closed at 37½c, a net gain of 1⅝c, and December, opened at 37½c, closed at 38⅜c, a net gain of 1⅛c.

September oats closed at 24c, a net gain of ¾c.

**CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.**

**Lively Session Results from a Rush to Cover Shorts.**

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—There was a renewal of the bull campaign in wheat to-day. December option closed at 93⅝ cents, an advance of 3½ cents since yesterday.

The advance was caused by the sudden strength at Liverpool and by seaboard reports of a renewal of foreign buying, engagements being reported for France and Argentina, thus practically confirming the reported shortage in those countries. There was a general rush of shorts to cover, and the lively session for a week resulted. The close was very strong at about the top price.

Trading in corn was also heavy, and an advance of a cent was chronicled at the close. Shorts were badly scared by reports from Iowa indicating only half a crop there. Oats advanced ⅝ of a cent.

**An Estimate of the Cotton Crop.**

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 1.—The annual trade review of the Galveston News for September places the Texas cotton crop for the season of 1896-7 at 2,177,025 bales.

## APPRAISERS' DELICATE TASK.

**The Appellate Board Asked to Decide Whether Western Women Have Larger Hands than Eastern Men.**

A question involving the relative size of the hands of Western women and Eastern men was presented to Board No. 1 of the General Appraisers yesterday for official adjudication. Wertheimer & Co. of this city protested against an old ruling of the Collector of this Port, in which he classified a lot of No. 8 imported kid gloves as men's gloves, whereas the importers declared that they were women's gloves. Under both the old and the new tariff the duty on men's gloves is about double that on women's gloves.

The protest came up before General Appraisers Sharretts, Sharpe, and Lunt yesterday. Herman Steinberger of the firm of Wertheimer & Co. swore that the gloves in question, although No. 8s, were imported for ladies' wear, and, in explanation, he testified that in many of the Western cities the hands of the women are so large that they wear a glove one size greater than the size generally worn by New York men. Testimony was offered that No. 7¼ was about the largest size sold for women's use in the East. The General Appraisers were asked to determine the question of fact whether there were any circumstances to warrant the classification of No. 8 kid gloves as women's gloves. They took the matter under advisement.

The protest of Meyer & Lange of this city against the assessment by the Collector of the sardine tariff on sprats in oil also came up. This is a dispute under the old tariff law, which failed to specify the different names by which sardines are known.

Meyer & Lange imported "sprats" from Norway, and there being nothing in the old tariff law about "sprats," the Collector assessed duty on them as sardines. The importers appeal on the ground that the Collector had no legal justification for his ruling.

The "favored nation clause" of the law prohibits the General Appraisers from holding that the importation in question is a fish caught only in the waters of one country, because such a ruling would have the effect of class legislation. The claim is made that the sardine is a commodity peculiar to Italy alone; therefore the General Appraisers find themselves in a quandary. The new law eliminates this puzzling element in fish importation by specifying in detail the various names by which the tiny fish which are put up in oil are known in the different countries.

General Appraisers Somerville and Wilkinson will continue to-day the hearing of appeals on methods of customs administration.

## LIQUOR DEALERS' LEAGUE.

**Meeting of the Executive and State Committees in Jersey City.**

The Executive and State Committees of the Liquor Dealers' Protective League of New Jersey met in executive session in Jersey City yesterday to arrange for the thirteenth annual convention of the league, which will be held to-day.

President August Koehler said that nothing would be done in relation to the Sunday question unless the wishes of the Executive Committee were disregarded. The committee will request the convention to take action against the so-called "blue-front stores," which sell what is called whisky by courtesy for 90 cents a gallon, the Government tax on whisky being $1.10 a gallon.

Some of the local dealers when asked about the Sunday question said that the convention would probably be guided by the schedule prepared by the Executive Committee, whatever it might be. There was a decided sentiment in favor of agitation. Many dealers believe that the Legislature might be induced to pass a law somewhat similar to that in operation in Great Britain, allowing side doors to be open from noon until 3 o'clock P. M. and from 6 o'clock P. M. until 10 o'clock. Patrick McArdle, President of the Hudson County Liquor Dealers' Association, who is Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, said he did not think this scheme was practicable.

The delegates to the convention will arrive in Jersey City this morning.

**Ferdinand Meyers Instantly Killed.**

Ferdinand Meyers, who formerly had a large wood yard in Kent Avenue, Williamsburg, but failed in business about four years ago, was instantly killed yesterday by falling down a flight of stairs in the boarding house of Mrs. Kate Benham, at 78 South Eighth Street. He was seventy-five years old, and has a daughter living in New Jersey.

**Revenue Receipts in Brooklyn.**

During the three months that Internal Revenue Collector Frank R. Moore of Brooklyn has been in office he has deposited to the credit of the Government $2,432,372.39, as against $1,164,183.58 for the corresponding period in 1896. The largest receipts were during July, when the revenue amounted to $1,317,520.51, as against $500,085.75 for July, 1896.

**Murdered Sexton Buried.**

The body of George Stelz, the murdered assistant sexton of the Most Holy Trinity Church, Williamsburg, was buried yesterday in Holy Trinity Cemetery. There have been no new arrests in the murder case.

## POLICE BOARD MEETING

### Three Commissioners Propose to Exempt McCullagh from Civil Service Rules.

### MR. PARKER WAS NOT PRESENT

**Resolution Adopted for Approval of the State Board—Budget for Next Year Exceeds $7,000,000 — Speedy Trials for Indicted Policemen.**

In the absence of Commissioner Parker, who did not arrive until the regular meeting had been in session more than half an hour yesterday, the Police Commissioners adopted a resolution to amend the civil service rules of the department, which are now awaiting the approval of the State Board. The amendment, which is intended to protect Acting Chief McCullagh from competition with Deputy Chief Cortright, Acting Inspector Allaire, and others of the force who rank him in seniority and are entitled to consideration under the veteran law, is as follows:

"Provided, that whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of the Chief of Police the office shall be filled by resolution of the Board of Police Commissioners, by appointment of the Deputy Chief of Police, or from among the Inspectors and Captains."

The Constitution, to which all laws are subservient, says: "Promotions in the civil service * * * shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be, as far as practicable, decided by examination, which, so far as practicable, shall be competitive."

Section IV. Chapter 428 of the Laws of 1897 provides: "All examinations for promotion shall be competitive as far as practicable. The Civil Service Commissioners or the board of cities, with the approval of the Commissioners of the State Civil Service Board, shall determine when examination is not practicable and when competition is not practicable."

In order to exempt the Chief of Police from competitive examination, the Department Civil Service Board or the City Civil Service Commissioners—it has not yet been decided under Gov. Black's new law which board has authority—must certify to the State Civil Service Board that such an examination is not practicable. The State board has then the authority to approve or to refuse to approve such exemption. Hitherto the board has refused the majority of such recommendations.

A section of the bi-partisan law of 1895, not repealed, says: "Promotions shall be on the basis of seniority, of merit, and of competition."

Gov. Black's law provides: "No member of the police * * * shall be promoted * * * until he has passed an examination or been shown to be exempted from such examination in conformity with such regulations.

"Any necessary exception from said fundamental provision of the rules shall be set forth in connection with such rules, and the reason thereof shall be stated in the annual report of the said Civil Service Board for the Police Department."

If the Police Department Civil Service Board is still in existence, any recommendation to exempt the Acting Chief from competitive examination must come from it. The board is composed of Inspector McLaughlin and Acting Inspectors Thompson, Brooks, and Harley, and Acting Chief McCullagh. Such a recommendation, if approved by the State Board, would debar them from the right they now possess to compete for the place.

The amendment offered by the Police Board does not give the "reason thereof" in recommending the exemption as required by law.

Commissioner Andrews submitted to the board the departmental estimate for next year. The estimate is for the amount required for the policing of the Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs. The amount is $7,575,010.12, an increase of about $90,000 over the amount allowed for this year. The estimate provides for the payment of 4 Commissioners, 1 Chief of Police, 2 Deputy Chiefs, 6 Inspectors, 16 Surgeons, 39 Captains, 172 Sergeants, 200 Roundsmen, 4,407 patrolmen, 84 doormen, and 50 Detective Sergeants.

Mr. Andrews explained that the estimate did not include any provision for the bridge police.

Patrolmen C. B. Woram and G. F. Bach were retired on pensions of $700 each. Until yesterday the board had held that unanimous consent was necessary to retire a member on a pension, but yesterday Mr. Moss said he believed a majority of the board had power in the premises, and asked that the applications be acted upon without waiting for Mr. Parker.

Capt. Chapman reported that Patrolman C. A. Stedman of his command was under indictment for clubbing a prisoner. President Moss said there was too much clubbing of prisoners. The board decided to suspend Stedman without pay, and to try him on the charges without awaiting the action of the criminal court. It was decided to take like action in all future cases. A petition, from the clubbed prisoner, intimating that they be allowed to keep open on Sundays was denied on the recommendation of Capt. Dean of the Elizabeth Street Precinct, who said if it was granted the district would be crowded with gamblers.

## NO "SCALPED" TICKETS SOLD.

**Cut-Rate Brokers Refrain from Violating the New State Law.**

There were apparently no attempts made yesterday on the part of railroad ticket brokers in this city to violate the new anti-scalpers law by selling tickets without authority from the railroad companies. Some of the Broadway ticket brokers intimated that they would continue in the ticket scalping business regardless of the law, but they abandoned such intention, and arrangements are making to have the constitutionality of the law tested in the courts.

Gustav Lansing, one of the prominent figures in the ticket brokers' fraternity, said last evening that he knew of no attempts at violation of the law, and did not expect there would be any. "We are not lawbreakers," he remarked, "and although we regard this anti-scalpers law as an outrage, we do not propose to commit a State prison offense by disregarding it. Something will probably be done soon to test its legality. Its operation will entail a large loss on men in our line of business, and it will cause inconvenience and increased expense to traveling men. There are about fifty thousand dollars' worth of so-called 'scalped' railroad tickets in the hands of New York brokers."

When asked whether any of his regular customers had asked for cut-rate tickets and had been refused, Mr. Lansing replied: "Several parties were in to-day looking for transportation West. We were able to take care of them by sending them over roads for which we are agents."

**Bitten by an Injured Dog.**

Michael Clark of 296 North Eighth Street, Williamsburg, on Tuesday evening was watching the agonies of a big dog which had been run down by a trolley car when it suddenly sprang at him and fastened its teeth in his trousers. He shook off the animal and tried to run away. Again the dog attacked him, and he fell. Then the dog bit his arms, nose, and chin. Clark succeeded in getting a grip on the dog's throat, and he held it until the arrival of a policeman, who shot the dog.

**Employe of Half a Century Killed.**

Thomas Tennant, seventy years old, of 208 Fourth Street, Jersey City, who for half a century had been employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company or its predecessor, the New Jersey Railroad Company, was struck by a drill engine yesterday and instantly killed. For the last thirty years Mr. Tennant was foreman of the track walkers and repairers. He is survived by two daughters and two sons, one of whom is Counselor George G. Tennant, a well-known member of the Hudson County Bar.

**In Eulogy of Justice Osborne.**

At the opening of the Special Term of the Supreme Court yesterday in Brooklyn, Gen. Theodore B. Gates delivered a short speech eulogistic of the dead Justice William J. Osborne, and Justice William D. Dickey followed in a similar strain, and finished by appointing as a Committee on Resolutions, Gen. Gates, Gen. Horatio C. King, Gen. Almet F. Jenks, Corporation Counsel Joseph A. Burr, and ex-District Attorney Frederick E. Crane.

## MERCHANTS STILL COMING

### A New Series of Reduced-Rate Excursions from Points in the South.

### GROWTH OF THE ASSOCIATION

**There Are More than 23,000 Non-Resident Members—Active Trade Spirit in Southern States —Talks with Out-of-Town Buyers.**

As a result of the lively trade spirit aroused throughout the South, chiefly by the work of the Merchants' Association of New York, the Ocean Steamship Company announced yesterday that it had arranged to sell excursion tickets to the North from all points in Georgia and Alabama. These tickets will be sold from Sept. 1 to 4, and from Sept. 10 to 14, each ticket being good for return within thirty days.

Merchants from out of town are still coming to this city in large numbers, and each day the registering department in the Merchants' Association headquarters is crowded. There are now more than 23,000 non-resident members and about 900 active resident members of the association. Following are the names of the resident members enrolled yesterday: Real Estate—Flake & Dowling; Manufacturers of Clocks and Bronzes—The Ansonia Clock Company; Diamond Jewelers—Ludwig, Nissen & Co.; Banking—National Broadway Bank; Hosiery and Gloves—Goodman Brothers.

The rapid growth and success of the association are commented upon by John C. Juhring of Francis H. Legett & Co., as follows: "The resident as well as the non-resident membership of the Merchants' Association is growing, and merchants now realize that the organization promises to be a useful one to foster the trade and commerce of the metropolis. Business men also appreciate the splendid work of the New York papers in behalf of our cause in setting forth so fully the advantages of this market as the centre that imports manufactures and produces more of everything that the merchants sell than any other city on this continent.

"That is one reason why all the railroads throughout the country ought to work with us and assist, as well as induce merchants everywhere to visit New York, the greatest distributing point in the United States. Such an arrangement would be for the 'greatest good to the greatest number,' and would place New York on equal terms with other trade centres, and would give buyers North, South, East, and West a chance to visit our market and decide for themselves in what place they would like to do their buying.

"J. B. Emery of Idaho City said to me some days ago, 'No progressive merchant can absent himself from the New York market except at a great sacrifice to his business. When I want any high-class food products, or novelties in any other line, I am always obliged to come to New York, and I am glad to say that it pays me to do so. In your market I am able to obtain quality and styles not obtainable elsewhere.'

"C. G. Wilsmer, dry goods merchant of Bellefontaine, Ohio, said: "Farmers in our section are getting a dollar a bushel for wheat, which is a price considerably in advance of what they have received for several years. The crop is especially fine and abundant. There is positive assurance that business will be in good shape for the Fall and Winter."

A. M. Ramsey, clothing merchant of Chicago, Ill., said: "The building of the new Post Office has put 4,000 men to work. The improvements now going on along the lake front at Chicago are giving employment to about 15,000 men. Several new buildings in the business districts are in course of erection. There is a brighter prospect than for some time past. In the clothing line there is a demand for a better class of goods and prices are better."

L. A. Benoist, clothing merchant of Natchez, Miss., said: "I have been a buyer in New York for seventeen years and never saw the market looking so well. The prospect for business seems very encouraging. The crops are good, the farmers are happy, the mills are working, and the men are employed."

## EXCURSIONS ON LABOR DAY.

**Opportunities Offered for a Day's Enjoyment by Rail or Water on That Public Holiday.**

The Lehigh Valley Railroad has arranged another low-priced excursion to Niagara Falls for Sept. 4. Tickets are good returning until Sept. 6. Trains will leave Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets at 8:20 A. M. and 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. on the day set for the excursion. Passengers can also leave from Twenty-third Street at 7:35 in the morning, and 6:55, 7:55, and 8:55 in the evening, and from the foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn, at 7:55 A. M. and 6:45, 8:15, and 8:45 P. M.

Labor Day attractions would be incomplete without an excursion on the Hudson on one of the steamers of the Albany Day Line. Boats leave Desbrosses Street pier at 8:40 A. M. and West Twenty-second Street at 9 A. M., and Annex boat from foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M. Passengers can visit West Point or Newburg, (Washington's headquarters,) or proceed on board to Poughkeepsie, and then return to the city by down boat, arriving in this city at 5:30 P. M. The public will have an opportunity to make this charming excursion on Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 6. Musical selections will be rendered during the morning and afternoon by an excellent orchestra.

The last cheap excursion of the season to Mauch Chunk and Glen Onoko will take place on the Lehigh Valley Railroad on Sept. 6. A special lunch car will be attached to the train. The excursion will leave the foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets at 8:20 A. M., and from Twenty-third Street and Fulton Street, Brooklyn, at 7:55 A. M.

Among its special Labor Day attractions the picturesque Erie offers excursion tickets to Niagara Falls for $8, which is half rate. Tickets good going on any train Saturday, Sept. 4, returning on any train leaving Niagara Falls on or before Monday, Sept. 6. Excursionists can spend two whole days at the Falls and arrive in New York Tuesday morning in time for business. Also on both Sunday and Monday special one-day excursions will be run by the Erie to Shohola Glen at $1, and to Greenwood Lake at 75 cents.

**Shoe and Leather Reporter.**

The Shoe and Leather Reporter of this city celebrates its fortieth anniversary by issuing a special and elaborately illustrated number whose bulk betokens the abundant prosperity of the journal. Its publication was begun Sept. 1, 1857, as a monthly, but it was quickly changed to a semi-monthly, and since Aug. 5, 1858, it has been published weekly, to the great advantage of the trade. Several special articles add greatly to the interest of the anniversary number, prominent being one giving forty years' history of leather manufacture. Several pages are occupied by gossip and reminiscences concerning men who have been prominently connected with the trade, and others to an account of the various processes of leather manufacture. There are portraits of many pioneers in the shoe and leather trade, beginning with Jackson S. Schultz and including Neal Dow, Seth Boyden, Lee Claflin, Pliny Jewell, Jacob Lorillard, and Sheppard Knapp. And much is made of the fact that President Grant, Vice President Henry Wilson, and Govs. Marshall Jewell, William Claflin, James E. English, Hazen S. Pingree, Phineas C. Lounsbury, Henry P. Baldwin, Augustus O. Bourn, and Carroll S. Page were all active in the leather, shoe, hide, or rubber trade. There is a vast amount of other valuable matter, and the number is one that will be sure to interest every buyer, seller, or wearer of shoes.

**Changes in Pain's Fireworks Display.**

The closing nights of the war spectacle and fireworks in Pain's Open Air Theatre at Manhattan Beach promise to attract as much attention as those which marked the earlier nights. Changes are made in the display every evening, and these changes will continue from now until the close of the season, which is not more than a week or ten days off. The programme in preparation for Labor Day will be elaborate.


# Stern Bros

direct attention to their large assortments of

**Blankets, Comfortables, Imported Flannels, Lap Robes and Couch Covers**

at

Very Attractive Prices.

**West 23d St.**


## LEGAL NOTES.

MANDAMUS REFUSED.—Mrs. Charlotte A. Horton, who owns property facing the stable of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Manhattan Avenue, after having received some years ago $1,500 from the company as damages to her property, sought unsuccessfully to restrain it from using the tracks in front of her premises, and yesterday asked for a writ of mandamus to compel the Commissioner of Public Works to remove the company's tracks and switches, on the ground that the consent of a majority of the abutting property owners had not been obtained, and that the tracks are a nuisance. Justice Russell, in Supreme Court, Special Term, denied the application, saying: "It is not just that a property owner who has received through judicial proceedings compensation for the fee damages on account of an invasion by a street railway of appurtenant rights should be able to further prosecute the railroad company to prevent its use, for which it has paid, so far as the owner is concerned, under the guise of a proceeding by herself as an abutting owner and taxpayer. No other taxpayer seeks to prevent the user of the tracks to the stable across the walkway, except the one who has maintained a private litigation, received satisfactory compensation by way of damages, past, present, and prospective, and who has been defeated in a second action to prevent the continued use of the tracks of the company because of her acceptance of the compensation afforded by the former action. The sleeping upon her rights for many years is also a substantial ground for denying her right to a public remedy, even though she was not acquainted with the statutes defining the precise extent of the rights of the street railroad company to lay tracks in the street and from the street to the stable used by them."

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TRAFFIC ARRANGEMENT WITH ONE OF TWO RIVAL STEAMBOAT COMPANIES.—The Alexandria Bay Steamboat Company brought an action in the Supreme Court, in Jefferson County, to compel the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to grant it the same facilities for the transaction of its business as that company furnished to the Thousand Island Steamboat Company. A judgment in favor of the defendant was affirmed by the Fourth Appellate Division, on the opinion of Justice McLennan, at Special Term, in which he held that a railroad company, whose railroad terminated at a point at which the boats of two rival steamboat companies touch, may enter into an agreement with one of these steamboat companies, permitting it to enjoy the use of the railroad company's terminal facilities without thereby becoming obliged to permit the other steamboat company to use and enjoy its terminal facilities. It was held that neither Section 7 of Chapter 564 of the Laws of 1890, providing that "no stock corporation shall combine with any other corporation for the prevention of competition," nor Section 7 of Chapter 688 of the Laws of 1892, providing that "no stock corporation shall combine with any other corporation or persons for the creation of a monopoly or the unlawful restraint of trade, or for the prevention of competition in any necessary of life," could be invoked to compel a railroad company which, for a valuable consideration, had concluded a traffic contract with a steamboat company, by which each became the agent of the other for the transportation of passengers and freight, to enter into a similar arrangement with a rival steamboat company, and afford it the same facilities. The refusal of the railroad company to thus become in effect the agent of the rival steamboat company for the transportation of passengers and freight was held not to be a violation of Section 17 of Chapter 505 of the Laws of 1890, requiring a railroad company, when supplied by a steamboat company with the latter's tickets and checks, to sell the tickets, and account for the proceeds thereof, and to make use of such checks.

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CONTRACT TO PAY PERCENTAGE OF DIVIDENDS TO EMPLOYE.—After the Solvay Process Company had agreed in writing with Joseph H. Bradburn, one of its employes, upon a compensation to be paid for his services, in addition to a fixed salary, of "3 per cent. upon such salary for every 1 per cent. in excess of 10 per cent. which should be paid as dividends to the stockholders," the corporation doubled its corporate stock and immediately thereafter declared a 100 per cent. dividend, and soon thereafter a 30 per cent. dividend. Bradburn, after having been employed under the contract for about five years, was discharged, and then brought suit to recover percentages on the basis of the increased capital. The Fourth Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Adams, reversed judgment given on the trial of the defendant, holding that in the absence of evidence in the language of the contract as to the intent of the parties in making it, a question was presented for the consideration of the jury as to whether the employe's compensation could be affected by such increase of capital. Justices Green and Follett gave dissenting opinions.

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EXECUTORY CONTRACT TO MANUFACTURE.—Judgment given for the defendant in a District Court in a suit by the National Keg and Box Company against William H. Baker for certain boxes manufactured at defendant's request and delivered was reversed by the Appellate Term. The defense was breach of contract, in that the boxes were full of knots, though required by the order to be free of knots. Presiding Justice Daly, who gave the opinion, held that a purchaser of goods cannot, when they are delivered, use part of them with full knowledge that they are not of the quality he contracted for and then disaffirmed the contract as to the remainder and reject them.

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PENALTIES FOR SELLING OLEOMARGARINE.—In an action by the people of the State to recover penalties from Philip D. Armour & Co. for selling oleomargarine, the defendants appealed from an order of the Onondaga Special Term of the Supreme Court, denying their motion to vacate seven orders for the examination by plaintiffs of several persons not parties to the action. The Fourth Appellate Division, in affirming the order, held, by Justice Follett, that employes of a corporation which was not a party to an action brought by the people, under Sections 26 and 37 of Chapter 338 of the Laws of 1893, known as the agricultural law, to recover penalties for an act which is also a misdemeanor under Section 408A of the Penal Code, may be compelled, under Sections 871 and 872 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to submit to an examination by the plaintiffs when such employes are alleged to have knowledge of facts which will enable the plaintiffs to make their complaint more definite and certain, by separately stating and numbering their causes of action, as required by an order granted at the instance of the defendants.

**Mrs. F. W. Downer, Jr., Is Dying.**

Mrs. Frederick W. Downer, Jr., daughter of Medical Director Delevan Bloodgood, United States Navy, (retired,) is dying of spinal disease at the home of her parents, 320 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn. Her husband died of consumption on Monday, at Las Vegas, Hot Springs, N. M. Mr. Downer's remains will reach Brooklyn in a few days, and will be buried in Dr. Bloodgood's plot in Greenwood Cemetery. He was thirty-nine years old, and was a graduate of Williams College and of the Columbia Law School. He was connected with a number of business enterprises, and lived until recently at West Superior, Wis. A son nine years old and a daughter four years old survive.

It takes all sorts of trade to make a business. We want all sorts—all good sorts.

We cater to the rich by having as good as money can buy, and have less costly for the man of simple wants and moderate means; can do better for each because we do for both.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.


## NEW LIEN LAW IN EFFECT

### A Codification of the Statutes with Amendments for the Protection of Purchasers.

### BUILDING LOAN FEATURE

**The Act Enbodies Provisions Favorable to Lienors, but It Does Not Relieve Any One from Liability for Crime.**

The new lien law passed by the last Legislature went into effect yesterday. In general, it is a codification of the various lien laws which have been on the statute books, but there are changes here and there which have attracted considerable attention.

Between the jewelers and the pawnbrokers there is a dispute as to which class suffers by the law providing for the record in the Register's office of liens in "sales on memorandum." In the County Clerk's office there is a book to be kept for the record of contracts for the sales of land with building loans which may be consulted by "material men," and which, it was the intention of the Legislature, should serve to protect their interests from combinations of unscrupulous builders and real estate men.

Judging by the first day under the new law at the Register's office, it was said the number of documents to be recorded will be only slightly increased. A few more entries have to be made regarding chattel mortgages, and the fees have been reduced from 18 cents under the old law to 12 cents.

Clerks from several jewelry establishments appeared and filed liens on diamonds and other articles, which their employers had sold on memorandum. They seemed to have the impression that the chief effect of the law was to give them trouble and render jewelers liable to heavy losses if the formality of filing the liens should be neglected. Pawnbrokers, on their part, have complained because they stand to lose the amount they may loan on goods which have been protected by liens. The courts have heretofore been inclined to hold that title passed to goods sold on memorandum, and the jeweler to recover such goods had to pay the amount advanced. Now he will be able to follow up the property, and the loan man who has advanced money on it without being assured that there is no lien holding will lose the sum loaned.

In the County Clerk's office Mr. Jennings, the lien clerk, explained that the only entirely new section of the law was that relating to building loans, the rest of the chapter being a re-enactment of former lien laws, with slight changes. Under the new section only two liens were filed yesterday, and he was of the opinion that there was no necessity for these liens to be filed now, as they were old ones. The fees for these liens were 20 cents each.

Edgar J. Phillips of the law firm of Phillips & Avery of 154 Nassau Street, which had a good deal to do with preparing the bill that was made the basis of the new law, said yesterday that the new law did not require all building loans to be recorded as liens, but those loans made in connection with a sale of land and by the man that sold the land. The building loan might be made a week or a month after the real estate transaction, and it would still be necessary to record it. But a simple building loan not made by the real estate dealer is not covered by this law.

In relation to the jewelers' and pawnbrokers' dispute regarding memorandum sales, he said an impression seemed to have got out that the jeweler had no redress if his lien is not recorded. The new law does not give any one license to steal or to swindle. Its purpose is to protect the purchaser, but it does not relieve any one from liability for crime; and if the jeweler's trust is misplaced, it is his right to hunt down the man who abused his confidence and have him punished. The law embodies provisions favorable to lienors heretofore lacking.

## ST. PAUL MAKES A QUICK TRIP.

**Lowers Her Eastern Record and Almost Equals the Fuerst Bismarck.**

A cablegram announced yesterday that the American Line steamer St. Paul, which sailed from this city Aug. 25, clearing the bar at 11:33 A. M., and the lightship twenty minutes later, arrived at Southampton yesterday morning, passing Hurst Castle, twenty miles below that city, at 5:10.

According to these figures, if the time is taken at the Needles, twenty-three miles from Southampton, the point at which records are reckoned, the St. Paul has made the passage in about 6 days 12 hours and 7 minutes. This time lowers the eastern record, made on her last trip, ending Aug. 11, by about one and a half hours, and comes within a few minutes over an hour of the best eastward record, held by the Hamburg-American Line steamer Fuerst Bismarck, of 6 days 10 hours and 55 minutes. On the last eastward trip of the St. Paul she lowered her best previous eastward time by about an hour.

**For Threatening a Prosecutor.**

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 1.—Joseph Morris, an insurance agent, was arrested this afternoon on a charge of assaulting and threatening to kill former Prosecutor William R. Wilson of this city. This is the third time Morris, it is charged, has assaulted the ex-Prosecutor and threatened his life. The cause of the trouble is a matter of $3,500 which Morris declares is due his wife, Fanny, from Mr. Wilson, who was her agent in the settling up of an estate to which she was one of the heirs. Morris will be arraigned for a hearing to-morrow morning.

**Oysters Are Large and Fat.**

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Sept. 1.—The oyster season along the coast gives promise of being one of the best in many years. But in Brookhaven waters no oysters will be taken until the first of next month, owing to the appearance of new spawn in the beds. Those taken thus far along the coast are large and fat, and sell for $1.50 a bushel.

**More Bonds for Greater New York.**

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Sept. 1.—By a special election it has been decided to bond the village for an extra assessment of $50,000 to finish the sewers according to the resolution first